

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA    //    THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 15th, 1929

No. 5.

## Provincial Treasurer Presents Alberta's Budget

*Staff Correspondence*

\* \* \*

## U.F.A. Membership Campaign Launched

*Organization Pages*

\* \* \*

## Hog Marketings at Edmonton During 1928

*Alberta Livestock Pool Section*

\* \* \*

## Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

# A GREAT INDUSTRY— *belonging to the prairie provinces*

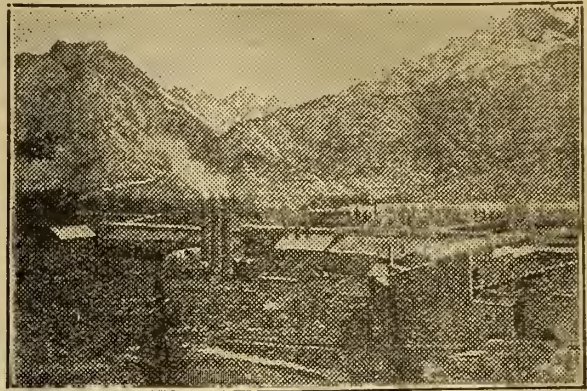
**Cement is made in Western plants from raw materials of the West**

THE making of cement is one of western Canada's great industries. Its development is part of the development of the prairie provinces.

It is the largest basic manufacturing industry between the head of the lakes and the mountains. Its raw materials come from the west and its finished product is manufactured in three plants in Manitoba and Alberta, two of which are operated by the Canada Cement Company at Winnipeg and at Exshaw, Alberta.

THE development of this industry contributes to the growth of the prairie provinces in two ways.

First, its product is a basic factor in the building by which the people of the prairies are pushing on to increasing prosperity. Cement makes possible rapid, efficient and economical construction of farm buildings and improvements, the great elevators of the west, its roads and



*The plant of the Canada Cement Company at Exshaw, Alberta.*

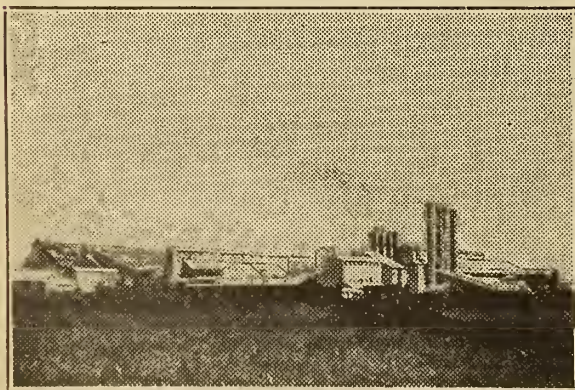
pavements, its bridges and railway lines and homes and office buildings.

Second'y, the cement industry leads the way in giving the prairie provinces the general development which they must have.

IN the future of the west there will come many industries and factories by which the people of the west will manufacture for themselves, attract population, make great cities and larger markets, and possess the combination of agriculture, manufacturing and finance by which permanent prosperity is made secure.

Cement is the pioneer in this industrial development. There was a day when cement for western building had to be brought from England by ship around Cape Horn. There was a later day when it was brought from the east by train.

But today cement for the west is made in the west from western materials. Today it is a great industry belonging to the prairies and contributing to their development.



*The plant of the Canada Cement Company at Winnipeg, Manitoba*

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THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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Vol. VIII.

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## EDITORIAL

## ALBERTA'S IMPROVING FINANCES

The budget presented in the Alberta Legislature this week by the Provincial Treasurer reveals a gratifying surplus—the result of improved conditions and of a good many years of careful financing and rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of the Province. It is a very satisfactory statement. As Mr. Reid pointed out, however, the past year has not been so successful from the standpoint of the average producer as it was from the standpoint of the Provincial finances the last fiscal year.

The Treasurer anticipates a great industrial future for the Province, thanks to Alberta's possession in unlimited quantities of the raw material of electrical energy.

\* \* \*

## "NO MANDATE"

A. A. McGillivray, who pleaded for a free field for private power interests in the Alberta Legislature this week, declared that the Government of the Province had "no mandate" to enter the power field in competition with "its own citizens"—meaning by "its own citizens" apparently the power corporations with head offices in New York and Montreal which

are engaged in a vigorous campaign to obtain control of Alberta's resources in electrical energy.

Undoubtedly the Alberta Government have received no mandate from the power corporations—or from Mr. McGillivray. But they have received a clear mandate from the vast majority of the people of Alberta. They were returned in the first election campaign carried on by the United Farmers of Alberta, who have many times affirmed their adherence to the principle and policy of public ownership of public utilities. They were re-elected by an increased majority by the U.F.A. in 1926. They were urged by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. in January, 1927, to carry out a full investigation into Alberta's resources in gas, coal and water power, and to take steps to ensure that these resources should not be handed over to private interests. And in 1929, the Convention adopted by unanimous vote, a resolution in which the Government were urged to take "certain and determined action" to ensure the development of our resources in electrical energy under Provincial ownership.

There is no issue with which this Province is confronted upon which the Alberta Government have received a more definite mandate than upon this issue of public versus private ownership of electrical power.

\* \* \*

If it be wrong for a Government to own and operate a public utility which is a natural monopoly because they may thereby deprive some of their "own people" of an opportunity to draw dividends from the community, is it not equally immoral for the Alberta Government to remain in the Telephone business? Perhaps it is. Probably Mr. McGillivray thinks that it is. It is certain that if the Alberta Government would get out of the Telephone business, there are powerful groups of our "own people" in Montreal and New York who would be deeply grateful.

\* \* \*

## DR. WARBASSE IN ALBERTA

Farmers who have taken part in the building up of the co-operative institutions of this Province will welcome as a fellow worker the distinguished author of "Co-operative Democracy," Dr. James P. Warbasse, who will lecture in Alberta during the last two weeks of the present month. In the sphere of activity in which he has given practical service, Dr. Warbasse has acquired a philosophy which is in all essential points the same as that of thousands of Alberta farmers and farm women through whose self-sacrificing efforts our advances have been made possible. He will speak over the radio (CKUA) from the University on February 21st, at 9:15 p.m. A list of his meetings was given in our last issue.

\* \* \*

## THE CREDIT FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS

There seems to be some little difference of opinion among legislators at Edmonton as to who is entitled to the glory

(Continued on page 6)



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## First Step Taken in General Canvass for Membership

**Authorization Forms Now in Hands of All Local Secretaries—Completion of U.F.A. Membership Campaign Wherever Possible Before Seeding Urged—Vice-President Issues Letter to Secretaries Throughout Province**

With the distribution of authorization forms on the Pools to all Locals throughout the Province, the first step has now been taken in the membership campaign to be carried on under the direction of the U.F.A. Central Board and Executive, as instructed by the Annual Convention.

Locals are urged to have the forms filled out at once, and returned to Central Office.

The following letter to all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals has been issued by H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-president of the Association:

By resolution passed by the Annual Convention the Central Board of the U.F.A. was instructed to prepare a permanent authorization slip for the collection of dues. The resolution also laid down that all of our members be encouraged to have their dues collected in this manner, and to increase our membership, it was further recommended that a systematic drive and canvass of the whole Province take place.

### The First Step

As a first step to carry out these instructions assignment forms have been prepared and sent out to Local secretaries and secretaries of all Constituency and District Associations, in duplicate. Further supplies can be had from Central Office at any time. Secretaries are asked to read the form carefully and have it filled out in all its details and return the white form intact to Central Office as soon as possible. Please don't wait to get the full membership of your Local signed up, but send in those you get signed promptly. Retain the duplicate, that is, the yellow form, intact for your own records, so that at any time you can check up with the records kept at Central Office.

The requisition may be made on any Pool, and PLEASE NOTE THAT THE YEAR DATE 1928 IN THE SECOND LINE OF THE REQUISITION MAY BE CHANGED IF DUES HAVE ALREADY BEEN PAID FOR THE YEAR 1929.

A thorough canvass of your Local will help very materially in the general canvass of the Province. We are sending a letter also to the Federal Members and the Provincial Members inviting them to take part in all organization work and assist in this drive for membership. The Federal Constituency Associations, the Provincial Constituency Associations and the District Associations are also being requested to give their fullest co-operation and help in this drive.

It is hoped that the canvass for membership will be completed before seeding, but we realize that in some districts this is impossible. However, if you, as secretary of your Local, will do your utmost in this matter, your U.F.A. director will be able, together with the others mentioned above, to complete the canvass.

Please lay this matter before your Local at its next meeting and provide for canvassers to help in the work. We

would suggest two canvassers for each half township if possible.

If a thorough and systematic canvass is put on, it will, we know, mean a lot of hard work, but please bear in mind that the signing of the requisition form will do away with the necessity of canvassing your members each year, as the assignment is for the life of whatever Pool it is made in favor of.

Please note that anyone wishing to become a member and not wishing to sign the authorization form may do so by paying cash BUT EVERYONE SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO MAKE USE OF THE NEW AUTHORIZATION FORM. Again, those signing this form have the right to strike out any items that they do not wish collected in this manner.

### Our Twenty-first Year

The U.F.A. has just entered its twenty-first year; shall we not then use our utmost endeavor to build up our organization and what better form of celebration of our twenty-first year can there be than a great increase in our membership?

In conclusion PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CALL ON CENTRAL OFFICE AND YOUR DIRECTOR TO GIVE YOU ANY ASSISTANCE YOU MAY REQUIRE.

Wishing you every success, I am,  
Yours fraternally,

H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD,  
Vice-President.

### GIMLI LOCAL ORGANIZED

Chris Sylvester presided over the organization meeting of Gimli U.F.A. Local near Beaverlodge, states a report from Henry S. Anderson, secretary.

### NEW LOCAL NEAR SAWDY

D. MacLachlan, Director for Athabasca, was organizer of Pine Tree U.F.A. Local near Sawdy. S. B. Reap and Wm. H. Thompson are the officers.

### PAKAN LOCAL ORGANIZED

Fifteen members paid dues in the new Pakan U.F.A. Local, organized by James Esopenko, who was elected secretary. M. Basaroba is president.

### MAKE GOOD START

"We are apparently starting 1929 in the same successful way that characterized

our 1928 activities," writes Geo. H. Humfrey, secretary of Fenham U.F.A. Local. There was a good crowd out to hear the delegate's report of the Annual Convention. Gordon Inglis and Carl Johnson are president and vice-president.

### LOCAL MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

A membership drive is to be put on by Sligo U.F.A. Local. A. M. Postans, J. W. Ford and Geo. A. Bond are the officers of this Local for 1929.

### SUCCESSFUL WHIST DRIVE

Much credit is due the entertainment committee of Treaty Hill U.F.A. Local, states the secretary, Henry Traver, for the successful whist drives and dances held every two weeks during the winter.

### FOUR-PAGE SONG SHEET

Copies of a four-page song sheet, containing the words of the community songs from the 1929 Convention program, can now be obtained from Central Office at a cost of 80 cents per 100.

### LOSE OLDEST MEMBER

Nisbet U.F.A. Local lost its oldest member when A. M. Nisbet passed away in December. He was an ardent U.F.A. supporter and a member of both Wheat and Livestock Pools.

### POOL MEMBERS WELL SATISFIED

J. B. McCune, a recent visitor to Head Office, states that Pool members in his district are well satisfied with the Pool elevator at Gibbons, and that the agent, Mr. Yeo, was giving excellent service.

### ARDENODE ACTIVITIES

B. Plesner and Phil Parsons, are the president and vice-president of Ardenode U.F.A. Local for 1929. "With these two real live wires in office," writes August Jensen, secretary, "we look forward to an interesting and successful year."

### FORGING AHEAD

"We are steadily forging ahead," writes C. W. Long, secretary of Ridgewood U.F.A. Local, "and beginning to look and be a live Local again. Farmers are realizing that concentrated effort and real co-operation are means towards higher social life."

### KEPT NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

"Our members must have made some fine New Year resolutions and kept them," writes J. T. Hadlington, secretary of White Local, near Lethbridge. "Our membership is nearly back to its old strength. J. W. Murray is president for 1929."

### CORRECTION

In the report of the banquet given at the conclusion of the U.F.W.A. membership contest, in the February 1st issue, an error was made in the name of the winner of the candlesticks, which were won by Mrs. J. C. Buckley, Director for Bow River.

### AT HARMONY LOCAL

Harmony U.F.A. Local has a speaker arranged for every meeting, on subjects



**NO MORE COOK BOOKS**

Will secretaries of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals note that no further orders for Cook Books can be filled, as the supply is exhausted?

in which all are interested, states Alex. B. Jamieson, secretary. D. MacLachlan and Mrs. Warr paid a visit to the Local in December and their addresses were greatly enjoyed, although short notice kept down the attendance.

**SEED SUPPLY LIMITED**

Circular letters sent out by the Registered Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture point out that while the germination and purity of the grain they are offering for seed is guaranteed, the supply is rather limited. Those requiring high class registered seed grain are advised to send in their orders quickly.

**FT. VERMILION ACTIVITIES**

At the annual meeting of Fort Vermilion U.F.A. Local, H. L. Partch, Wm. Ware and D. E. Utz were elected officers. Carrying a petition for a dock at Peace River, advancing the sale of flour and bacon to the Indian Department, purchase of gopher poison, building of racetrack, clearing roads of noxious weeds, securing earlier road work, checking foreclosure proceedings against a settler, reporting inadequate ferry service, improving mail service, working for telegraph line and road, and giving a dance in honor of General McRae during his visit to the district, were some of the chief activities of this Local in 1928.

**BUTTES ANNUAL MEETING**

The annual meeting of the Buttes U.F.A. was held on January 30th at Buttes School. The annual convention at Edmonton was discussed, reports being given by delegates Mr. Greig and G. Church. A motion was passed changing the name from Buttes to Balzac Local as Balzac is centre of the community and the new U.F.A. community hall is to be built there. The cement and lumber are on hand for work as soon as weather permits. The excavation work is already finished. The money has been raised by donation entirely and public response has been most generous, over \$2,200 being promised, of which \$1,700 has been paid in cash. Mr. Ingraham and Mr. Jobson were a committee formed to enquire into prices of seed oats and barley as seed grain is scarce in the district. Altogether the year has been a successful one, the membership for the year being 72, almost one hundred per cent. Retiring president Mr. J. C. Greig has been an untiring worker in the organization. Mr. J. H. Jobson was elected president for the coming year, Mr. P. M. Horn, vice-president and G. Church, secretary-treasurer.

**SOW SALE**

The Alberta Provincial Swine Breeders' Association are holding their first bred sow sale in Edmonton on March 6th, commencing at 1:30 p.m.

## Campaign for Membership Is Launched in Acadia

Plans Set Forth in Letter to All Locals by Constituency Director—Aim to Finish Before Busy Spring Season—All Constituency Board to Help—House to House Canvass Planned

Hanna, Alberta,  
February 6th, 1929.

To the Officers and Members of all the Locals in the Federal Constituency of Acadia:

Having been elected once more as your director for the year 1929, I am taking the liberty of writing you all a personal letter in regard to some aspects of our organization that I believe to be vital to our movement.

**House to House Canvass**

The first point that I wish to draw to your attention is the very vital necessity of increasing and putting on a more permanent basis all the different branches of our movement, that is, the U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and the Junior Branch. To that end, as you are no doubt aware, the last Convention decided on a Province-wide campaign for more and new members; and to make this canvass more efficient and to make our membership

more continuous and permanent, have endorsed the principle of the permanent authorization form on our Pools. That will mean if your Local will take this up NOW and put on a systematic house-to-house canvass in all the territory tributary to your Local, we can double our membership, have it continuous for the next four years, and you will not have to be continuously begging and soliciting for membership every year.

Please take this matter up. Get canvassers appointed in each half township. One or two days' work on the part of each canvasser will do the job, and surely no U.F.A. member would refuse to give two days' work to the organization that has done so much for all of us, strengthened by the assuring fact that the work will not have to be done again for four years or the life of the particular Pool upon which the assignment form is drawn. And don't forget that this is not for the U.F.A. alone, but for all the U.F.W.A. and

**A NEW PATRIOTISM**

"As the people become more socially-minded, the exclusive, selfish, and aloof individual should become rare. The natural tendency should be an urge to work in the performance of social service. This is the new patriotism which we may visualize. It is hard to conceive of, under our present competitive system, but not hard to believe of the Co-operative Democracy. In it the great joys and the great satisfactions of the citizen-members would be found in performing service for the whole. Patriotism and good citizenship have a very natural foundation in the hearts of all men. The very same impulse, that drives men to kill those whom their masters say are enemies of their people, will lead men to overcome forces that are hostile to the highest good of their people. The soldiers' war-cry of 'Death to the enemy!' in the Co-operative Democracy should be translated into 'Death to economic slavery!' It can also bring about the cleansing of pestilential spots and the discovery of cures for disease. It can bring freedom from drudgery, and prompt the invention of labor-saving machinery. It can win liberty from ugliness, and produce beauty. It can secure freedom from unhappiness, and devise ways to promote human joy. The latent power to do good for all mankind needs only social appreciation to bring it out. The inventive power of man is a repressed spring. It needs to be freed."

The above is a quotation from "Co-operative Democracy," by J. P. Warbasse, President of the Co-operative League of America, who will speak in Alberta this month.

Dr. Warbasse's conception of patriotism is also the conception of the U.F.A. It was in the hope and determination to usher in the Co-operative Democracy that the movement was launched by men of vision who were its pioneers. It is by that hope that farmers who have sacrificed time and energy in hundreds of local communities to build up the organization, have been inspired. And because those who are members of the Association believe that the ideal they have set before them is worthy of attainment, and because, to that end they wish to have the assistance of their fellows who are similarly minded they appeal with confidence to Alberta farmers and farm women and farm young people who are not at present members of the Association, to join hands with them today in every local community throughout the Province, in the task to which they have set their hands.

It is estimated that there are about 350,000 radio sets in use in Canada, the majority of which are in the rural districts, where reception is always better than in the urban areas.



Junior work as well. Get the young boys and girls into our movement, as the future of the U.F.A. depends on the Juniors of today. Will you not take this up? Put everything you have into this and make the drive a real success.

### Before Busy Season Begins

The U.F.A. Central Board is asking for the co-operation of everyone interested in our movement in order to make this undertaking a success. Will you people do your part? If we all work it will be easy for all of us. We must endeavor to have this drive in this Constituency finished before the busy part of the spring seeding commences. All the Constituency Board will be working to help the Locals make the drive a success.

The Central Board of the U.F.A. unanimously passed a resolution asking for the co-operation of both our Federal and Provincial Constituency Boards and our Federal and Provincial Members in all organization work, and in this canvass in particular. Your Provincial Constituency Board members will be in full charge of the work in their respective sub-districts and will get in touch with you in respect to appointing canvassers.

A member of a Local which does not collect the one dollar Local fee may, of course, cancel the one space provided for same if desired, but it is more desirable to rebate the dollar back to the members and then if the Local at some future date decided that the fee was necessary it could retain same without any change in the authorization form.

You will realize that anyone wishing to pay dues in the old manner still has the liberty to do so, but every encouragement should be given to make use of the new method.

But when you have secured every member possible you must realize that you have only started on your U.F.A. work.

### The Co-operative Ideal

The first thing you should impress on your members by way of education is the fact that our U.F.A. movement is founded on the principle of building up a harmonious equitable co-operative social system to take the place of our present destructive competitive system. We are slowly but surely doing this thing. We have established beyond question the fact

in our Wheat Pool that profit is not essential to service or efficiency, so why not eliminate entirely from our social system the discordant, destructive, useless element of profit and substitute the co-operative ideal.

One of the greatest and most important questions you should discuss this year is the best way in which to inaugurate the co-operative ideal in the distribution of our currency and credit. There is a field for investigation and indeed a more vital problem to solve than was presented to us in the development of our Co-operative Pools. That is the next step we must take, and the problem of eliminating usury and interest from the distribution of our credit and currency is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, question before our civilization today. If we can eliminate profit from the marketing of farm produce (and we have demonstrated that it can be done), can we not in the same way eliminate interest in the distribution and control of our credit? Will you not take this question up.

### Representation of Farmers' Viewpoint

Another problem for the Locals is the question of our political activity. We must impress on our membership the necessity of retaining in our elected representatives, the organized farmers' viewpoint. Our U.F.A. Group was elected to represent, both in Federal and Provincial spheres, the views and requirements of our organized group. We must see to it that they retain that view point and that they thoroughly understand the basis of our political activity.

I hope the Locals will increase their co-operative buying through the medium of the new Co-operative Wholesale Society recently established in Edmonton. Full particulars can be secured from Mr. A. P. Moan, Manager, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Edmonton.

These in my opinion are the major problems before the U.F.A. at the present time. Will you not take some time and consider them. I am at all times at your service to do anything I can to help build up our Locals or any other service you may require of me.

Wishing you every success,

Yours fraternally,

J. K. SUTHERLAND,

U.F.A. Director,

Acadia Federal Constituency.

## To Students of Credit Reform

Readers who are interested in the subject of Credit Reform, will find much useful material in "The Age of Plenty," published at 12 Grantham Street, Coventry, England.

The subscription price of the paper is 65 cents per annum for readers in Canada.

### GRAND MEADOW SUPPER

According to their annual custom, Grand Meadow U.F.A. Local were hosts to the U.F.W.A. members at an oyster supper in the U.F.A. Hall, Ponoka, on February 5th, when approximately 150 persons enjoyed their hospitality.

"At the conclusion of the supper," reports Mrs. Hudson Jones, "toasts were proposed and responded to by members, constituency directors and visitors. These were interspersed with musical selections. The Locals then held their meetings in separate rooms, and heard very interesting reports of the Convention. After their adjournment, everyone gathered in the main hall. Visiting members of a young people's dramatic society put on an amusing short sketch, which was followed by instrumental selections and folk dancing. Our Directors, Mrs. Ross and Mr. Young, gave addresses: both praised the enthusiasm and growth of the Locals; touched on the need of Junior work; the new educational system; the advisability of each member wearing the U.F.A. button; and the necessity for every member to feel the responsibility for part of the work in the Local."

Mrs. Larsen, president of the U.F.W.A. Local, was toast-mistress, and presided also in a very able way at the meeting. One of the guests was the mayor, who expressed a welcome in behalf of the town, while Editor Douglas of the *Ponoka Herald*, responding to a toast, spoke of the great services to the community which a strong U.F.A. could give.

### EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

for the introduction of so enlightened and progressive a measure as the Old Age Pensions scheme. It belongs first of all to J. S. Woodsworth, the distinguished leader of the Labor group at Ottawa, and to the U.F.A. and other Farmer members of the House. The Old Age Pensions bill was accepted by the King Government from these groups, at a time when that Government could not otherwise have remained in office. No party Government which had a clear majority ever made any serious move in Canada in the direction of Old Age Pensions.

\* \* \*

### EAST MEETS WEST, OR "THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK"

"East is East, and West is West,  
And never the twain shall meet"

sang Kipling in those far off days before the Great War when the awakening of Asia from the slumber of ages was little more than a portent.

If certain proposals recently advanced in Alberta were adopted, East and West would not only meet, but pass one another going in different directions.

For instance, it has been suggested that Alberta should revive, under a thin veneer, the practice of imprisonment for debt. In Turkey it has been decided to abandon the practice, which the Turkish Minister of Justice describes as "an uncivilized survival."

\* \* \*

### AND IN ALBERTA ALSO

(Winnipeg Weekly News)

Here is another restless ghost in the files of the *Free Press*. It appeared first on January 17th, 1913, and still disturbs the calm of the Carlton Street editorial sanctum:

"Here in Manitoba there will be no excuse for our folly if we do not lay down and follow a policy which will give the full benefit of the magnificent water powers of this Province to the people. If we leave the development of these water powers and the distribution of the power to private interests, what has happened elsewhere will occur here. There will be promotions, flotations, mergers, the corrupt securing of franchises; and 20 years hence a bevy of multi-millionaires will be flourishing upon the collections from the people for the use of their own resources, which they—poor fools—gave to the exploiters."



# Problems of Education, Hail Insurance, Taxation, and Many Other Matters, Dealt With by U.F.A. Annual Convention

**Increase in Gasoline Tax to Five Cents, with Exemptions for Tractors, Favored—Delegates Opposed to Repeal of Supplementary Revenue Tax—Poll Tax Proposal Rejected**

In this issue the report of proceedings at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. is continued from our previous number. In addition to the matters dealt with in the general account of the Convention, certain important features, such as the discussion on credit reform and various other matters, including addresses delivered at the evening sessions, will be subsequently described:

Much of Wednesday's session was devoted to the discussion of educational problems, the most important resolution dealt with concerning the proposed new School Act, the debate upon which has already been reported.

In reference to medical inspection in schools, the Convention asked that provision should be made in the new act for the extension to rural children of such facilities for medical inspection as are now enjoyed by the children of towns and cities. A resolution asking the Department of Education to return to high school pupils the examination papers in the subject in which they failed was carried by a small majority, and a resolution asking the Department to change its policy in regard to the charging of fees for these examinations was also adopted, as was a resolution asking that "in the course leading through high school and the university to a Bachelor of Arts degree, the study of languages be optional."

## Languages for Arts Degree

The adoption of the last named resolution was moved by Mr. Macklin, and occasioned a valuable debate which was somewhat summarily curtailed by the moving of "the previous question" from the floor.

G. G. Coote, M.P., who as a delegate urged the adoption of the resolution, said there were many boys in the Grande Prairie and Peace River country, whence this proposal came, who would like to take a course more closely related to their occupation of farming than the present high school course. The best they could do was to go 500 miles to one of the agricultural schools. Mr. Coote thought the present course tended to take the boys away from the farm, rather than to direct their interest towards it. He suggested that the few who wished to be "professional men or international diplomats" be allowed to go to the city schools to take the necessary training. The course in the rural high schools should more nearly approximate what was being taught in the agricultural schools.

Mr. Coote suggested that instead of languages and ancient history, the girls should be taught music, home economics and nursing—subjects which would better fit them for the farm home, and that the boys be taught along agricultural lines. He made it clear that he did not wish to see languages, higher mathematics, etc., cut off the courses, but only that in the high schools in the country districts, other subjects be provided as alternatives.

A delegate remarked that few students made use of languages in later life, as they obtained at school only a superficial knowledge of them, that was afterwards useless. Their time at school might be better employed.

## A Defender of the Classics

Strong support for the retention of languages in the arts course came from Mrs. Dowdell, of Hillside Local, who remarking that she was "raised on Latin" said she could not allow this debate to be closed without offering a word in its defence. If such instruction were stopped, the teaching of English literature prior to 1800 might as well be stopped too. She said that the values of words, appreciation of the beauties of language and thought as expressed through language, depended in large measure upon a knowledge of the sources from which our language was drawn. The arts course was not intended to be a practical course; it was a cultural course, and the knowledge gained of other languages opened the door to enjoyment and understanding of the English classics.

Mr. Macklin thought that not one in ten of the students who took Latin gained a sufficient knowledge of it in their course to enable them to read it with enjoyment and appreciation afterwards. Those who wanted to take it, however, would not be deprived of the opportunity if the subject were made optional. For the others, it were far better to acquire appreciation of the beautiful thoughts

recorded in the English language. He defied the devotees of ancient Latin and Greek works to produce examples of great literature from these sources equal to that of some of the great writers of English.

Mr. Macklin said there was insufficient accommodation for ten per cent of the pupils attending high school to get into the agricultural schools, and they would be getting their training in the high schools nearer home at less expense. "Is the high school going to teach subjects that have very little relation to farm or home life either to our boys and girls," he asked, "or is it going to teach something of benefit to them on the farm?"

There was no mover for a resolution from Acadia Provincial C.A., declaring that the "present method of making promotions in the higher grades of our schools almost entirely upon written examinations is proving highly unsatisfactory."

## Warning Signs

The Convention asked that school trustees be compelled to install suitable signs warning traffic to "slow up" in the vicinity of schools and that a penalty for non-compliance be imposed. The Department of Education was asked to prescribe the form of sign to be used by all school districts.

## Mrs. Warr Introduced

At this point Mrs. Warr, the newly elected President of the U.F.W.A., was introduced from the platform, and received a warm reception from the delegates. She said that she had never realized that this honor would fall to her lot. If she had had to follow in the steps of an ordinary person it would have been hard enough, but as she was called upon to succeed a President possessed of the exceptional ability of Mrs. Gunn, she knew the task would be a heavy one.

## At Evening Session

At Wednesday evening's session Dr. R. C. Wallace, the new President of the University of Alberta gave a very fine address on educational questions and fraternal addresses were delivered by George Latham, representing the Canadian Labor Party, and W. A. Irwin, representing the Canadian Legion. The Convention accorded votes of thanks to these speakers.

In behalf of the credentials committee, Mr. Buckley reported that there were 513 delegates registered, of whom 372 were from U.F.A. Locals, 132 from the U.F.W.A. and 9 from Junior Locals. The committee recommended that the Pool rate be \$11, out of which the fee for validation could be paid. The report was adopted.

## High School Curriculum

By a small majority a resolution was adopted asking that the high school curriculum be reduced either by lessening the number of subjects or the ground covered in them, "so that the work can be covered by the average pupil in four years."

G. G. Coote, M.P., moved the resolution, which set forth that during the five

(Continued on page 41)

## CONVENTION CHAIRMAN



ROBERT GARDINER, M.P.

who, with three assistant chairmen, presided over the U.F.A. Annual Convention.



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

## Interprovincial Pool Conference

A conference of the Directorate of the three Provincial Wheat Pools will be held in Calgary on Monday, February 25th. These conferences are held semi-annually and their purposes are to afford an opportunity for discussion of mutual problems and to adopt means for their solution; to decide on general policy for recommendation to the respective Boards, and as a means of bringing the three Provincial Pools closer together through the mutual contact of the Directorate of each organization. Dr. James P. Warbasse, of New York, president of the Co-operative League of the United States, who will be in Alberta for some time, will address this conference at a dinner to be held on the evening of January 26th.

## Patronage Dividends of Pool Elevators

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, have just completed the mailing of cheques totalling \$1,430,791.96 to Pool members whose grain in the 1927-28 season was either delivered through Pool country elevators or loaded over the platform and shipped to Pool terminals. Those who delivered to Pool local elevators received 1½c a bushel and those who loaded over the platform and shipped to Pool terminals 1c a bushel.

The Alberta Pool Elevators for the same period paid a patronage dividend of 4c a bushel on street wheat, 3½c a bushel on special binned wheat and 2c on platform shipments. To those who wonder how the Alberta Pool Elevators paid a greater per bushel patronage dividend than Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, it may be pointed out that Alberta operated only 160 elevators as compared to about 800 operated by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators. The Alberta elevators were located at the points where Pool deliveries were heaviest and this gave them a tremendous advantage. Alberta Pool members will find that as the number of their elevators increases the net returns will diminish. When the expense of operation is just the same as at better points, the average is brought down to a lower level.

Alberta and Saskatchewan Pool elevators operate on a chain system, while Manitoba Pool Elevators operate on an individual system. In the former two Provinces the risks are spread over the entire system. Drought or hail may cut the deliveries at a number of points down to such a low figure that the Pool elevators at these particular points are operated at a loss, but the rest of the system bears up the load. The unlucky points of one year may get the heavy deliveries of the next year and help carry the load for some other section. In Manitoba each Pool elevator stands on its own feet and takes its own profits or loss each year. Both systems have advantages and disadvantages, which we will not discuss here.

Alberta Pool elevators with 160 houses

operating at selected and choice points, did wonderfully well during the 1927-28 grain year. With 318 points in operation this crop year the average deliveries will be a great deal lower and the profits will be considerably less. The 1928 crop has not provided the same opportunities for elevator profits as did the 1927 crop, largely because the 1928 grain was dry while over half of the wheat delivered from the 1927 crop was "tough".

## Big Farmer Signs Wheat Pool Contract

Among the new contract signers during the past few weeks is the name of Thomas Cleveland, of Delacour, who has 4,000 acres ready for seeding. Last fall he produced over 50,000 bushels of grain. Other signers with acreage over 300 are:

Alexander Matheson, Rosebeg, 400 acres; Arnold H. Qually, Florana, 310; D. J. Burns, Grassy Lake, 350; P. Peterson, Grassy Lake, 300; J. Andrew Taylor, Cayley, 300; S. L. Smeltzer, Grassy Lake, 550; Angus McPherson, Barnwell, 320; H. M. Brocklebank, High River, 604; T. J. Bezold, Beynon, 500; James Forbes, Bow Island, 300; C. G. Lyckman, Carmangay, 320; Gideon Osborne, Cereal, 400; Chas. W. Wood, Loverna, Sask., 400; Wm. Lohrmann, Scapa, 320; Kenneth C. Long, Spring Coulee, 500; Peter Engleson, Taber, 400; LeRoy Koefoed, Gleichen, 480; M. C. Lambert, Munson, 440; Robertson Estate, Nanton, 400; H. S. B. Chamberlain, Strathmore, 400; H. R. Holman, Balzac, 600; John M. Nelson, Warner, 750; Wm. Soderberg, Conrich, 320; Thos. Cleveland, Delacour, 4,000; J. D. Corey, Killam, 300; Mack Holman, Balzac, 600 acres.

## STUDENTS VISIT POOL OFFICE

W. J. Harper, of the teaching staff of the Claresholm School of Agriculture, headed a party of students from that school who inspected the various departments of the Head Office of the Alberta Wheat Pool on Saturday, February 9th. The study of co-operative marketing is being emphasized more and more at the schools of agriculture in Alberta and this visit was to give to the students a better insight into the movement as demonstrated by the Wheat Pool. Those who comprised this party were: Fred Noyes, Vulcan; Stanley K. Strang, Wayne Strang, Herby Harriman, E. S. Matson, W. J. Harper, all of Claresholm; Jack Bushell, Milo; Clifford Oviatt, Dee Oviatt, Tommy Thompson, of Stavely; Clifford Pierson, L. B. Kerkhoff, of Taber; W. E. King, of Warwickshire, England; J. Eaglesham, Cayley; R. Purdy, Macleod; and R. N. Ness of De Winton.

## NEED OF CONTRACT

*Farm and Dairy.* — Experience has shown that co-operative associations, operating on a large scale, cannot hope to succeed unless their members are bound together by some form of legal contract. The great co-operative organ-

izations of California were the first to adopt the contract system in a large way and years ago they had occasion to test out in the courts the validity of their different contract forms. In some sections, including British Columbia, legislation has reached the point where it is a legal offence for a buyer to offer to buy the crop of a farmer that has been pledged to a Pool. While for some time there was uncertainty as to the legality of pool contracts, these have been so perfected that during recent years literally hundreds of judges in different courts have ruled that the contracts are sound and that they do not constitute a violation of laws against the restraint of trade.

## News & Views

Lewis Gardiner of Hazeldine, is chairman and Thos. Saville of Hazeldine is secretary of a new Wheat Pool Local recently organized at that place.

A new Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Loyalist, under the name of the Broadview Local, with Paul Buxton, of Loyalist as secretary and H. B. Conway, of Loyalist as chairman.

A committee has been selected from the Beaverlodge U.F.A. Local to look after Pool affairs in the Beaverlodge district, with C. O. Pool of Beaverlodge as secretary and J. O. Johnson, Beaverlodge, as chairman.

Between August 1st and February 8th there has been delivered in the Prairie Provinces 413,664,024 bushels of wheat. This is more wheat than was ever before delivered in a whole crop year, exceeding the deliveries of 1923-24 by over 11 million bushels and those of 1927-28 by 6 million bushels.

Two million farmers are organized into 12,000 associations in the United States for the purpose of marketing their products or buying their supplies, or doing both, on a co-operative basis. Last year they sold collectively farm products to the value of two billion dollars and they purchased farm supplies to the value of nearly a half billion dollars.

For the period from July 1st to January 19th, during the present crop year, imports of Canadian wheat into the United States to be milled in bond have amounted to 12,813,000 bushels. Last year during the same period the importations were 8,570,000 bushels, so that the increase this year is practically 50 per cent.

British wheat producers are seriously considering forming an organization somewhat like the Canadian Wheat Pool. Even although located in one of the greatest wheat importing countries in the world, the wheat farmers of Britain find they operate under a handicap through individual selling of their wheat. A central selling agency with a strong control of the crop will gain better prices, they firmly believe.



New Wheat Pool Locals have recently been formed at the following places:

North Beaverlodge—Secretary, J. L. Kewley, Hythe; chairman, H. C. Robson, Beaverlodge.

Grande Prairie—Secretary, J. W. Sawyer, of Grande Prairie; chairman, I. V. Macklin, of Grande Prairie.

Pemutan—Secretary, A. Sinclair. Pemutan; chairman, Roy Baxter, Pemutan.

**Harbor and Shipping (Vancouver)—**  
An unconfirmed rumor was current a few days ago on Transportation Row that the Wheat Pool were considering leasing the Panama Canal. I asked Mr. Buchanan of the Pool about it, and he was quite concerned that the news had leaked out. He added, however, that he did not think anything would come of it, as it appeared doubtful whether they would secure the necessary permission from the Vancouver Harbor Board.

Pool members in the Gimli district, northwest of Beaverlodge, have organized a Wheat Pool Local with Hugh Thomson as chairman and Olaf Hommy of Beaverlodge as Secretary. This local is being operated in conjunction with the U.F.A. Local which was also recently organized with Christ Sylvester as chairman and Henry Anderson as secretary-treasurer. The first official meeting was held on Saturday, January 26th. After the business meeting a very good program was rendered, the majority participating. The outstanding feature of the program was a local talent play "The Old Fashioned School." Other features worthy of comment were: a musical duet by Henry Hommy and Chris Overn; a speech by Olaf Hommy on noxious weeds; a vocal duet by the Misses Sadie and Jennie Martin, and an obligato by George Sexton.

## That Little Pool Contract of Mine

It is only a small scrap of paper,  
An agreement quite simple and clear,  
But it binds countless thousands of growers

On Canadian plains far and near.  
It is signed by industrious farmers,  
From the land of the prairie and pine,  
From the east and the west, the good and the best—

That little "Pool Contract" of mine.

The "Grain Trade" pronounced it a failure  
And said it would totter and fall,  
But each year has seen it expanding.  
Now it puts the "K.O." on them all.  
It has built elevators by thousands  
And terminals grand and sublime,  
And still they roll in, by hundreds and tens,

Those little "Pool Contracts" of mine.

It has given the world an example  
Of what combined effort can do.  
And when you have signed a Pool contract  
There's an accomplishment credit to you.

For the future will see it develop  
And our children at some future time  
Will look back with pleasure and keep as a treasure

That little "Pool Contract" of mine.

JAMES FERGUSON,  
Pool Agent at Roselynn.

## Non-Pool Wheat at Pool Elevators

Alberta Pool Elevators, Limited, have notified their agents in a recent circular that at points where Pool elevators are operating under private license, deliveries of non-Pool wheat raised and delivered by non-Pool farmers cannot be accepted. Pool elevators operate under private license at points where there are line company elevators. At points where the Pool is the only elevator it operates under a public license and must accept deliveries of non-Pool wheat but does not buy this wheat; instead it gives the man who delivers the wheat a warehouse receipt at a terminal point. Another matter mentioned is that Pool elevators can handle coarse grains only for farmers who have signed Wheat Pool contracts.

## Farmers' Hope Is to Imitate Industry

Chain stores today sell 20 per cent of the groceries in America; large-scale corporations operate 99 per cent of our transportation; other large-scale corporations and mercers make 85 per cent of our manufactured goods; and huge mining syndicates and coalitions control 90 per cent of our mineral output.

Figures such as these indicate the trend of modern business toward large-scale operations; and when these large-scale operations are contrasted with the small-scale operations of the modern farmer, the reason for the farmers' present plight is easily understood, declared Robin Hood, editor of the *Co-operative Marketing Journal*, speaking before the state-wide conference of the Colorado Bean Growers' association this month.

"In other words," said Mr. Hood, "the farmer is today a little fellow among big fellows.

"The farmer, of course, cannot make small-scale production without involving the aid of corporation farming; and corporation farming would mark the decay of agriculture and the decay of the nation. But the farmer can make his small-scale marketing into large-scale marketing through co-operation. And he thus can solve the agricultural problem to a large extent by this means."

### Factors for Success

The factors for success in co-operative marketing, stated Mr. Hood, are a good deal the same as the factors for success in democratic forms of government.

"The success of democratic government is dependent upon how well the citizens understand the plan. An educated citizenry is essential; and our democratic form of government is merely co-operation in government.

"On the other hand, co-operative marketing can be called democratic marketing. It is simply an application of the principles of democracy to our business of selling farm products; and co-operative associations will succeed in just the measure that the members understand the co-op's problems; their operations; what they can do; and what they cannot do."

A good deal of harm has been done, in the opinion of Mr. Hood, by various misconceptions as to what a co-operative can accomplish; and many members have been led to expect greater results than can be achieved. At the same time business men have often been prejudiced against the Pools because of overstatements about the aims of the movement.

Outlining some of the possibilities as well as the limitations of a co-operative the speaker stated:

### What a Pool Can Do

1. A Pool cannot fix prices; but it can influence prices favorably.

2. A Pool cannot control production; but it can influence production favorably.

3. A Pool cannot eliminate the middlemen; but it can take over some of the middlemen's duties and often effect economies.

4. A Pool cannot pay its members more than EVERY outsider may get; but it can pay a price higher than the average outsider will get.

5. A Pool cannot operate without occasional difficulties; but these difficulties can be largely overcome by teamwork.

Mr. Hood emphasized his belief that co-operative marketing is not a cure-all for every agricultural ill; but it will go a long way toward putting the farmer on an equal footing with the big scale operations of modern business.

### 73 PER CENT TO POOL ELEVATORS

Out of a total of 144 million bushels of 1928 Pool wheat received in Saskatchewan up to the end of January, 1929, 105,300,000 bushels or 73.1 per cent was delivered to Saskatchewan Pool elevators. In September the percentage was 77; in October, 72; November 71; December, 78 and January, 79. Due to the fact that the Pool elevators in the Province were for some considerable period filled to capacity, the percentage deliveries to these fell off during October and November, but the percentage was rapidly regained as is shown by the favorable proportion received during the past two months.

### AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSES

Arrangements have been made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture with the co-operation of the Sedgewick Agricultural Society, the Hardisty Board of Trade, the Hardisty School Fair Association and Posyth U.F.A. and Jr. U.F.A. to hold agricultural short courses at the first two above-mentioned towns. At Hardisty the course will be held from Monday, March 4th to Thursday, March 7th, and the course at Sedgewick will occupy the days from Tuesday, March 5th to Friday, March 8th. These meetings to which all farmers in the respective districts are invited, will be addressed by a number of representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural faculty of the University of Alberta.

### SALES RESISTANCE

"Here boy," growled a tigerish buyer of a newspaper, "what's this you are yelling about, 'Great Swindle—Sixty Victims?' I see nothing in the paper about it."

"Great Swindle," shouted the youth, even more loudly, "Sixty-one victims."



## A GLANCE OVER THE ESTIMATES

Some Outstanding Features of Alberta's Housekeeping Plans for the Year—Where Some of the Money Will Come From, Where It Will Go and Why.



By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY  
"The U.F.A." Staff Correspondent

On account of the changing of the fiscal year so as to close on March 31st a comparison of the estimates of the present budget with the actual expenditures of 1928 is not possible. It would be necessary to go back to the figures of 1927. The following comparisons showing outstanding increases or decreases in the various Departments upon the estimates of 1928, will prove of interest:

Looking over the Income Account by Departments we find that the estimated receipts of the Department of the Attorney General are \$383,000 in excess of last year, due chiefly to the estimated increase in liquor sales. In the Department of the Executive Council there is an estimated decrease in income of \$205,000, due to the disallowance by the Dominion Government of the Mine Owners' Tax. While that of the Department of Municipal Affairs remains at about the same figure, that of the Provincial Secretary shows an estimated increase of \$1,329,000, due largely to the prospective increase of two cents in the gasoline tax, and to increase of motor licenses, an estimate which reflects an expected increase of prosperity throughout the Province. The figures of the Department of Public Health are practically unchanged; but the Treasury Department shows an increase of \$341,000, of which \$330,000 will be received from the Dominion Government as its share of the Old Age Pension expenditures.

\* \* \*

The first item on the table of estimated expenditure is Public Debt, and shows an increase over the estimates of 1928 of \$277,000. This is due to the making of provision for interest on savings certificates of which it is anticipated there will be increased sale. The totals for Executive Council and Legislation are little changed; but the Department of Agriculture provides for an estimated increased expenditure of \$31,000 for miscellaneous activities under the Minister. An increase of expenditure is anticipated by the Department of the Attorney General, coming largely under the following heads: Mother's Allowances \$23,000; Police \$15,000; Children's Protective Act \$14,000; remission of liquor fines to municipalities \$6,000; totalling with other small items \$87,000.

\* \* \*

The Department of Education shows an increase of \$109,000, made up chiefly as follows: \$46,000 to the University, \$25,000 of which is for the carrying on of clinical services at the University Hospital; other sums making up this total are: Normal School at Edmonton \$18,000; Institute of Technology at Calgary \$9,000; Inspection of schools \$10,000; free school texts \$15,000; examination branch \$4,000; maintenance of blind children \$5,000.

\* \* \*

An increase of \$23,000 is anticipated in the Department of Municipal Affairs, due to the taking over of activities formerly carried on by the Department

of Agriculture, the object of the change being to secure greater economy of administration.

\* \* \*

The Department of Public Health is providing for an outstanding increase of activity to the extent of \$160,000. This sum is largely absorbed by the following items: Central Alberta Sanatorium \$30,000; Oliver Mental Institute \$8,000; Red Deer Provincial Training School \$7,000; Ponoka Mental Hospital \$109,000.

\* \* \*

Under the heading of Income Expenditure the Department of Public Works shows an increased estimate of \$403,000. This consists chiefly of maintenance votes as follows: main highways, \$71,000; district highways and local roads, \$250,000; buildings, \$51,000; institutions, \$6,000; Fort Saskatchewan jail, \$12,000; Lethbridge jail, \$12,000; in addition to other smaller items.

The Treasury Department shows an increase of expenditure of \$674,000. Of this \$660,000 is for Old Age Pensions; and it is to be remembered that half of that amount comes back from the Dominion Government.

\* \* \*

Under the heading of Capital Account, the interesting figures may be summarized in round numbers as follows: The big item in the estimates of receipts is under the Department of Railways. This Department will receive on June 1st the first installment on the purchase of the northern railways amounting to \$5,000,000, accounting for almost the entire increase in the receipts under Capital Account.

\* \* \*

The outstanding estimates of expenditure under Capital Account are: in the Department of Agriculture \$646,000 decrease due to the fact that the previous estimates provided for the notes guaranteed by the "Cow Bill", are being taken over from the banks by the Government. In the Department of Education there is a decrease of \$51,000 due to less demand for capital expenditure at the University of Alberta.

\* \* \*

The Department of Public Works forwards an estimated increase of expenditure under capital of the not inconsiderable sum of \$1,419,000. Of this \$1,336,000 is due to a big program of building. Half a million dollars will be spent on new government buildings at Edmonton and another half million on the new Normal school there, \$200,000 of the latter sum being included in the estimates of last year. \$240,000 is put down for expenditure at the Oliver Mental Institute; \$260,000 for additions to the hospital at Ponoka; \$250,000 for an extension to the University hospital. The total estimated expenditures of the Department of Public Works for public buildings for the year 1929 total \$1,963,000 as against a provision of above half a million dollars being provided for in the estimates of last year. For district highways there is an increase of expenditure under Capital Account of \$100,000 and a new appropriation for secondary highways of \$150,000. The grand total of the estimated

expenditure on Capital Account in this department is \$4,795,365, while that of last year was \$3,376,000.

\* \* \*

The estimate of the Department of Railways of an expenditure on capital of only \$1,024,000 as against \$3,333,000 last year is accounted for by the sale of the Northern railways. The deal will not be consummated, however, till June 1st. The Telephone Department gives estimates of an expenditure of \$1,125,000 as against \$650,000 in 1928, due chiefly to the increased demand for facilities and the erection of new buildings in Calgary and several towns.

It is of interest to note that the total expenditure for income and capital accounts reaches the respectable sum of \$25,969,000.

\* \* \*

One of the Calgary dailies makes editorial reference to the fact that there is no increase in the provision for main highway construction; and remarks that in view of the estimated increase in revenue through increased gasoline tax and automobile license receipts of some \$2,000,000 it was to be expected that more generous provision would be made for construction of main highways. In this connection it is well to note that there is an increased provision for grants for maintenance of main highways amounting to \$70,000; and that the income revenue grant to district highways has been doubled, now standing at \$500,000, and that the grant from capital account has been increased from \$400,000 to \$500,000.

The total increase for secondary and district roads from income and capital accounts combined is \$500,000.

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### Unemployed Parade to the Legislative Buildings

Some little stir was created on the morning of February 11th by the appearance before the Legislative buildings of about one hundred and fifty unemployed. They carried banners inscribed as follows: "More Immigration—More Starvation" and "We want work at union rate of wages or full maintenance."

The parade drew up in a long line at the front of the buildings and a committee of three sought an interview with the Labor members of the Legislature. P. M. Christophers, of Rocky Mountain, met the committee and heard their grievance. They complained that a number of men had been stricken off the maintenance list who were still out of work. The complaint was taken to the Minister of Agriculture; and Commissioner of Labor Smitten asked that the names of these men might be given. If the complaint were verified, adjustment would be made. There were no such cases to his knowledge. One man who had been in the line for several winters and did not work in summer had been dealt with, it was stated. Work would be found for all others if possible. The parade disbanded pending verification of alleged facts.



# Provincial Budget Shows Estimated Surplus of \$45,175.85 for Fiscal Year 1929-30

Surplus for 15 Months' Period Ending March 31st, 1928, Totalled \$279,763.13—Provision Made for Old Age Pensions—  
Reid Foresees Immense Development of Electrical Power From People's Inheritance of Coal and Water  
Which Will Bring Alberta Great Industrial Future

## STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

EDMONTON, Feb. 8.—Before well-filled galleries in the Legislature today, Hon. G. R. Reid delivered his fourth budget speech showing a surplus of \$279,763.13 for the fifteen months ending March 31st, 1928. The estimated surplus for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1930, is \$45,175.85. The present fiscal period will end March 31st of this year.

"The total estimated revenue on income account for the fiscal year 1929-30," stated the Treasurer, "amounts to \$15,111,083.37, while the expenditure for the same period is estimated at \$15,065,907.52. I shall confine myself to one or two of the items which represent the chief reasons for increases on both the revenue and expenditure sides. On the revenue side the two main items to which attention might be called arise from the proposed upward revision of the gasoline tax and the subvention of \$330,000.00 payable by the Dominion Government under the Old Age Pensions Act. There will be an increase in the gasoline tax from three to five cents, which, it is expected, will bring in revenue of \$1,800,000.00, after taking into account the refund of four cents on gasoline used for industrial and agricultural purposes.

"On the expenditure side there is an increase in public debt charges due to additional interest and sinking funds on the debenture debt, and increased interest payments on account of savings certificates.

"On maintenance of Main highways there will be increased expenditure over 1927 actual, of over \$300,000.00, and on district highways and local roads, some \$270,000.00 in excess of 1927 actual.

"The payment of Old Age Pensions will require the sum of \$660,000.00 against which, of course, there will be the Dominion Government subvention already referred to, amounting to 50 per cent of this sum."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Reid made a detailed survey of the finances of the Province, and of Alberta's agricultural and industrial production in the past year. He concluded with an appraisal of Alberta's potential resources in electrical energy, predicting that with her vast resources of coal, in addition to water power, this Province should be in a position to meet the power needs of a vast area beyond her own borders, and achieve a great industrial future.

### TREASURER'S SPEECH

The Treasurer's speech, almost in full, follows:

In placing before the Legislature the

### ALBERTA'S BUDGET IN BRIEF

Surplus for 15 months ending March 31st, 1928, was \$279,763.13, exceeding estimates by \$232,873.71.

Estimated Surplus for 1929-30 (twelve months) \$45,175.85.

Gasoline tax increased from 3 to 5 cents a gallon. Estimated total yield \$1,800,000.

Provision made for Old Age Pensions. Province's share of cost \$330,000.

Appropriation for Main Highways on Capital Account \$1,500,000; for "Secondary" Highways, a new classification, \$150,000; for District Highways, \$500,000, (increase \$100,000). Income revenue grant to District Highways doubled, and totalling \$500,000.

Net bonded debt of Province at March 31st, 1928, was \$87,741,931, of which \$21,896,008 was represented by the investment in revenue producing Telephone utility and \$65,845,842 the General Revenue portion.

annual statement of the financial position of the Province, and the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1930, I feel that we have reached a definite stage in our financial history. 1921 might be described as the year that we reached the lowest ebb in our fortunes, caused by over-expansion and post war re-adjustment. Later, as we struggled back to normal through the years of retrenchment, I was accused on several occasions of bringing in "Budgets of gloom without one single ray of hope." Hope however, is one thing we always had. The hopefulness of the situation lay in the fact that we were facing the stern facts of those days with a full knowledge of their seriousness, and also, as was pointed out on several occasions, there was confidence that a solution would be

found for the railway problem, and that eventually some agreement would be reached with the Dominion Government whereby the transfer of the Resources to the Province might be consummated. You will be able to estimate as the session proceeds to what extent our forecasts in these connections were justified.

### More Generous Provision for Services

During past years it has been necessary for the Government to retard expansion of public services to the extent that this could be done without seriously injuring these services. At this time we must consider making provision for them on a more generous scale, as a failure to do so would materially affect their benefits. With this period of expansion before us, the Government is fully seized with the obligation that rests with them to guard against the danger of over-expansion and the consequent financial burden that might cripple the Province when general conditions may not be as good as they are today. If a determined watchfulness is the price of safety in times of financial depression, it is more so in times of prosperity, for too often burdens are created then that must be carried for all time.

### Unprofitable Year for Agriculture

Excepting a short period of dry weather following planting, the season of 1928 continued to be very promising almost up to harvest time. Unfortunately, a slight frost toward the middle of August materially reduced the expected yield, but what was far more serious, lowered the grade of all grains in affected areas. The uneven germination in the spring, due to the lateness of the rains in many districts, resulted in irregular ripening. This, with the unusually early frost, greatly reduced both the value and quality of the crop; so that contrary to early forecasts, the yield was less than 1927, although the ten year average was exceeded. Furthermore, prices were twenty-five percent less than the previous year. It is not expected, therefore, that this year's operations, everything



HON. R. G. REID



considered, will show much profit. The years 1925, 1926 and 1927 were, however, satisfactory in this respect, and most farmers will be able to hold what they gained in the more prosperous years.

I find that the acreage under cultivation last year was 15,320,155, against 14,500,000 in 1927, a gain of over 800,000 acres. The value of production was \$264,607,299.00, a decrease of approximately \$65,500,000.00 over 1927. The gross value of the crop, however, was well up to the average of recent years, but the returns per acre were rather disappointing.

#### Value of Dairy Products

The value of Alberta's dairy products for 1928 is estimated at \$20,350,000.00, or practically two per cent less than that reported for the previous year. Although the 1928 price level for dairy products was the highest in the past eight years, a favorable beef cattle market, combined with excellent grain crop prospects, caused a considerable reduction in the number of milk cows and, as a consequence, in the volume of the milk production. It is worthy of note, however, that the Bureau of Statistics reports an increase of thirty-seven per cent of milk yearlings over the number reported in June of 1927. This indicates that while many of the low producing milk cows of the beef type have been sent to the block, a greater number of young animals will soon take their places in the dairy herds of the Province.

The one hundred creameries that were operating during the year reported a butter output of 14,325,000 pounds, eleven per cent less than the quantity recorded for the preceding year. This decrease was offset to some extent by the greater production of home dairy butter.

An improvement was noted in the grades of creamery butter for the year, as reported by the Federal Grading Service, due largely to a relatively greater proportion of high grade cream being supplied to the creameries. This is an important point, since our product now has to meet the keen competition of high grade imported creamery butter in our western and home markets.

As a striking feature of the creamery business, I may cite the greatly increased cream supply to the creameries during the last two months of the year, as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1927. This was due to some extent to the favorable weather conditions, ample feed supply and relatively good cream prices, but also, and perhaps mainly, to the serious effect of the August frost on the wheat crop of many sections of the Province.

It is interesting too, and perhaps significant, to note that the creamery butter production for the last two or three years has shown a gradual, relative increase in the southern sections of the Province, and a corresponding slight decrease in the Central and Northern sections.

#### Co-operative Enterprises

There is one feature of economic progress which I might mention at this time, that is—Co-operative Enterprises.

The development of the Pool principle as first established in the Wheat Pool is being applied to the marketing of Dairy Products, Poultry and Livestock with considerable success, and in the future the Pool idea will probably be extended in other directions.

Dr. Charles Saunders, the eminent discoverer of Marquis Wheat, recently made the statement that the production of grain for export in Canada had about

reached its maximum, and that the tendency in agriculture in future must be to mixed farming. This, moreover, he considered essential to the conservation of our agricultural resources.

Without taking exception to the general truth of this statement as regards Canada as a whole, this Province still has the rich and extensive area of the North country to be brought under cultivation, and the maximum of grain production in this Province should not be reached for many years to come.

The total wheat production of Alberta last year exceeded that of all

Canada eighteen years ago, and I have no hesitation in predicting that in the course of time the Peace River Country will harvest more wheat than this whole Province produced in 1928.

There is no doubt, however, that in the years to come, new conditions will have to be met by changed methods of agriculture that will ultimately lead to mixed farming as we have it in the older Provinces and in older lands. As this development takes place, co-operative marketing of the products of mixed farming becomes increasingly important, and should play a considerable part in en-

(Continued on page 36)

#### ALBERTA'S ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, FISCAL YEAR 1929-30, COMPARED WITH ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE FOR YEAR 1928-29

DETAILS	INCOME ACCOUNT		
	Estimates for the Fiscal Year 1929-30	Estimates for 1928-29	Compared with Actual for 1927
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Dominion of Canada.....	\$ 2,370,435.00	\$ 2,373,942.20	\$ 2,278,260.98
Agriculture Department.....	334,483.00	329,325.88	251,725.08
Attorney General's Department.....	4,045,550.00	3,661,150.00	3,673,641.35
Education Department.....	199,740.00	240,610.00	229,011.16
Executive Council.....	85,245.00	290,575.00	131,472.53
Legislation.....	2,010.00	2,020.00	2,295.57
Municipal Affairs Department.....	1,851,000.00	1,816,000.00	1,648,882.06
Provincial Secretary's Department.....	4,850,000.00	3,521,425.00	3,120,786.60
Public Health Department.....	440,800.00	446,374.00	280,302.30
Public Works Department.....	86,900.00	88,800.00	69,779.75
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Railways Branch) ..	1,400.00	500.00	364.95
Treasury Department.....	843,520.37	502,892.54	576,878.31
	<b>\$15,111,083.37</b>	<b>\$13,273,614.62</b>	<b>\$12,263,400.64</b>
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Telephones Branch)\$	<b>3,742,960.00</b>	<b>3,490,000.00</b>	<b>3,504,096.76</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Public Debt.....	\$ 5,015,999.36	\$ 4,738,416.04	\$ 4,549,167.13
Executive Council.....	364,022.00	339,945.00	352,228.37
Legislation.....	182,900.00	183,100.00	185,372.27
Agriculture Department.....	723,615.30	692,054.00	645,823.55
Attorney General's Department.....	1,599,985.18	1,512,519.91	1,530,006.44
Education Department.....	2,444,292.10	2,315,495.00	2,220,376.22
Municipal Affairs Department.....	290,340.00	267,715.00	247,640.22
Provincial Secretary's Department.....	68,369.92	80,495.00	71,057.78
Public Health Department.....	1,418,840.00	1,258,441.00	1,054,260.75
Public Works Department.....	2,001,011.00	1,598,037.00	1,329,783.81
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Railways Branch) .	44,517.66	38,116.25	66,150.59
Treasury Department.....	912,017.00	237,925.50	227,513.84
	<b>\$15,065,907.52</b>	<b>\$13,262,259.70</b>	<b>\$12,479,380.97</b>
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Telephones Branch)\$	<b>3,592,476.00</b>	<b>\$3,442,331.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,365,173.12</b>

#### COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF PROVINCE OF ALBERTA ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT

DETAILS	INCOME ACCOUNT		
	Estimates for the Fiscal Year 1929-30	Estimates for 1928-29	Compared with Actual for 1927
<b>RECEIPTS</b>			
Agriculture Department.....	\$ 67,769.63	\$ 68,719.63	\$ 107,570.38
Attorney General's Department.....	.....	.....	45.00
Education Department.....	150,000.00	150,000.00	135,238.31
Executive Council.....	245,000.00	218,000.00	207,554.88
Municipal Affairs Department.....	153,000.00	342,500.00	257,684.93
Public Health Department.....	.....	.....	4,744.88
Public Works Department.....	6,800.00	284,800.00	504,045.79
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Railways Branch) ..	6,193,018.04	569,719.11	106,403.49
Treasury Department.....	23,000.00	23,000.00	78,678.40
	<b>\$ 6,838,587.67</b>	<b>\$ 1,656,738.74</b>	<b>\$ 1,401,966.06</b>
<b>PAYMENTS</b>			
Executive Council.....	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 84,646.87	\$ 60,757.35
Agriculture Department.....	68,470.00	714,795.00	48,904.23
Education Department.....	154,570.00	205,000.00	137,363.61
Municipal Affairs Department.....	14,950.00	14,375.00	55,405.96
Public Health Department.....	26,747.00	25,000.00	31,021.18
Public Works Department.....	4,795,365.00	3,376,263.00	2,324,515.32
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Railways Branch) ..	1,024,042.51	3,333,150.50	2,225,854.06
Treasury Department.....	1,700.00	101,700.00	298,788.16
	<b>\$ 6,185,844.51</b>	<b>\$ 7,854,930.37</b>	<b>\$ 5,182,609.87</b>
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Telephones Branch)	<b>\$1,125,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 650,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 414,586.47</b>



## As Seen From the Press Gallery

The Tradition of Spurs—A Rather Drastic Weed Act—Some Points About the Budget—The McGillivray and Private Rights to Own Our Power Resources.



By  
"TIDAL WAVE"

This is February, 1929. True, the year is not yet far advanced. At the same time I got a friend's letter t'other day dated 1928. Just a habit, that's all. I suppose he had written 1928 so long that his sub-conscious interior impelled his hand to make the blunder. Thus and so it is that Colonel Weaver wants to revive the glory of the "Royal Mounted" in an age of mechanicalised criminalisation or criminalised mechanisation, or why so. Mighty Robots come back from going to and fro in the earth and from walking up and down in it, and yet because all the ancestors of Col. Weaver have worn spurs since they came finally to earth from the family tree, lo, spurs must needs be necessary for ever and aye! There have been times, it must be admitted, when one would have liked to see Lizzie spurred on to greater efforts, but—ah, what's the use?

A new game that beats Mah Jong. Inventor—Joseph T. Shaw, of the Bow Valley Constituency. George Webster has the floor. He starts to speak at five minutes to four. That is the first step in the game. The next move—Joe draws on a writing pad the cryptic words—very large type—4:35. George Webster continues. After a long interval Joe draws—very big letters—10. George pours faster and faster. Joe writes—3. George finishes up a peroration at intense speed, sits down, and for the first time, has made a forty minute speech. And it was the liveliest he ever made. The rule is O.K.

"Beloved, it is the dawn." The debate on the address lasted two fool days. Which goes to show that we are getting somewhere. The saying of Levi, the son of Nimshi, that "Beensiss is business" has penetrated the political mind at last. Of course, the Premier laid down the law, inexorable in its demands, that the Government intended to bring down the budget on Friday, and if the leaders of the groups wanted to have the week-end to think it over before speaking on it, then it was necessary to have one clear day between the debate on the address and the budget. So the debate had to go on, even to the extent of a night session on Wednesday and so the Budget became the next order of business.

An entirely new weed act has been prepared by the Minister of Agriculture. This embodies, from the farmers' point of view, some rather drastic measures. Take, for example, clause 19: "Every thresher shall clean the grain threshed by him, and when delivered to the owner it shall contain not more than one hundred seeds of noxious weeds other than wild oats, to every thousand of grain, and all screenings of noxious weeds shall either be destroyed by the owner within five days after the grain is threshed or be stored in a granary or other tightly sealed building, or be removed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 2." Subsection 2 reads: "If it is desired to move the screenings from one part of the farm to another, it shall be sufficient to remove the same in wheat-tight or flax-tight wagon boxes, but if the screen-

ings are to be removed from the farm they must be removed in closely woven and securely tied sacks.

Screenings known as grade A, which shall include all not designated as Grade B, shall be bought or sold without restraint provided same are securely sacked but all weeds which contain more than three per cent by weight of noxious weed seeds, capable of passing through a one-fourteenth inch perforated zinc screen, or more than one per cent by weight of mustard seed, shall be classified as B and are made subject to drastic regulations governing sale. A permit to buy or sell weeds of this class must be secured from the Minister. All elevators, mills or warehouses shall furnish monthly to the Minister, lists of the persons to whom screenings have been sold, indicating the class and the quantity. The old reliable lamb's quarter is included in this section. Permission of the occupier will have to be secured before any thresher can move his machine across any occupied or cultivated land, and failure so to do means a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars and costs.

In this, the sixth budget of the present Provincial treasurer, hope, that old standby of dry years and deflation, is requisitioned once more to the aid of a people, on whose undeserving shoulders has fallen the weight of a crop loss that is tremendous in its scope. Hope stood by us in 1921, affirmed the Provincial Treasurer, when due to over-expansion and after the war readjustment, we had reached the lowest ebb in Provincial fortunes; Hope, as we struggled back to normal through the years of retrenchment; Hope because we knew we were facing the stern facts of those days with a full knowledge of their seriousness; Hope for a solution of the railway problem; Hope as to the natural resources; Hope in spite of the cutting out of services badly needed; and once more, Hope eternal when, with an increase of 800,000 acres in crop over the previous year the value of production showed a decrease of approximately \$65,500,000.00.

So much for the hope of the agriculturist. The industrialist has reason to hope as well, that because of the tremendous power resources of this Province, the present bare field of industry will blossom as the rose. "The world's greatest manufacturing areas are built over its fuel beds," quoted the treasurer from some recent article on the subject of Power. The Eastern Provinces, at present fully provided with Power from hydro sources, will for a time be able to meet all industrial needs, but the time will come when the industrialists will have to look elsewhere to augment their power resources. The enormous coal resources of Alberta beckon the industrial march westwards.

Yet before all this, we must hope for markets, the one thing which makes industrialisation possible; hope that the immigrant will come; hope that the pioneer in industry will find his niche; hope that industry and agriculture will comple-

ment each other and consume each other's produce rather than consume each other; and—what the Treasurer did not say—*hope that the Province will develop its own power resources.*

Just the same the Province shows a surplus, even greater than predicted, by some \$232,873.71, while the public debt was \$35,586.02 below what it would have been if prognostications had been verified. In reviewing the causes for increases in certain departmental expenditures, the Treasurer showed the monies to have been spent in meeting demands for increased grants under the Mother's Allowance Act; schools; superannuation fund; unemployment relief; maintenance of main highways and public buildings, and grants to agricultural societies having been paid earlier than usual. The total expenditure was \$15,870,132.55, as compared with an estimate of \$15,612,518.22, an over-expenditure of \$257,614.33.

Of course there was more cash received than had been expected, there being \$490,488.04 above the estimates. The biggest gain in revenue over the estimates appeared in the Attorney-General's Department, where analysis shows that liquor profits made an increase of \$392,009.50; land titles increased \$74,538.57, while succession duties increased \$128,953.75. There is a loss of revenue from educational, wild lands and supplementary taxes. Some of this may be made up later.

With regard to financing, the hope extended last year that money might be had around 4½, petered out owing to the big increase in investment in mining and other stocks. The Treasurer said, "industrial stocks and bonds." Staid, conservative things like Provincial bonds are fine things for the timid investor, but nothing less than a wet sheet and a flowing sea will satisfy the get-rich-quick-artist who looks for a little matter of 200 per cent or oblivion. Thus it came to pass that Provincial flotations more nearly approximated the 5 per cent level than that predicted. The Provincial debt had reached at March, 1928, \$87,741,931.29

The rapid increase in co-operation in Alberta, the Co-operative institute, and a review of the entire agricultural field were referred to at length by the Provincial Treasurer. For other details I will refer you to the speech.

A. A. McGillivray has raised his voice in the Legislature in protest against the Government entering further the public utility field—with particular reference to Power—which he holds sacred to private interests—in contrast with the more progressive Conservatives of Ontario. It is rather ironical that the McGillivray's protest and warning should have been uttered a few days after the presentation of the report on the Telephone System by Vernon Smith. That report provides very sound argument for public ownership, and by the way, how many rural telephones would there have been in Alberta today if the development of the system



had been left to private enterprise, as supposedly Mr. McGillivray would have desired that it should? As an Electrical Engineer recently wrote in *The U.F.A.*, "Had Alberta's Telephone system been left to private enterprise, we should probably now have a system that would compare with that of British Columbia, where there are comparatively few long

distance lines, and many of the districts have no connecting links. If you want to phone from Calgary to Vancouver it is necessary to route the message through the United States, and even the cities of Vancouver and Victoria are still using the antiquated manual operated boards and paying rates higher than we are in Calgary for our automatic phones."

ferred on it. In order to be fair, the writer asked his colleagues and others if he had understood Mr. Duggan aright in that. There was doubt, so we went to Mr. Duggan.

"Did you say you spoke for your group on prohibition?" was our question. "I said I did NOT speak for the group, I said I spoke my personal opinion," was his answer. Now having that put straight the point is, here are three issues, laid down by Mr. Duggan: first, tightening of the present act; second, government control in all phases; third, total abolition.

If when the Party decides on the first alternative, which it will, seeing that there lies the path of least resistance, and the business and commercial interests decide on government control, which is the fairest from their viewpoint, and prohibitionists like Mr. Duggan will fight valiantly for abolition, where oh, where will the question of representation come in! What will D. M. Duggan do in the swellings of this mighty Jordan?

#### Why Two Speeches Are Needed

The same applies to power, to education, to every old thing wrapped up in the economic life of the nation. Opposition leaders have been so much embarrassed lately by the claim that the Government of the day does not declare itself for or against this, that or the other. It means that they, like Sir John A. of glorious memory, have to go to bat with two speeches ready on every subject which is likely to come up. If the Government does finally choose a path and declare it, then one of those speeches is unnecessary. However, it is good practice for budding orators.

Labor in the Assembly has had one voice all the time. Why? It represents a definite organized interest. Business and commercial interests have no organized voice outside of lobbying to this, that or the other party or group or government. *And this is a dastardly way of having to get things done, and has been a prolific source of governmental and legislative corruption in the past, as the poor stolid PEOPLE know to their cost.*

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 "This is the double difficulty of the reformer's task, to see the radiance of a hoped-for world without being too much dazzled to choose the immediate road, and to plant his feet carefully in the slippery present without lapsing into the stupid complacency of 'one step enough for me'."  
 —S. Margery Fry.

#### COURSE FOR WEED INSPECTORS

A comprehensive program has been drawn up for the short course for weed inspectors which will be held under the direction of the Alberta Department of Agriculture at the University of Alberta, February 25th to 29th. It is anticipated that a large number of candidates for positions as weed inspectors will attend this course during which lectures and demonstrations will be given by a number of authorities on the various branches of agricultural work.

#### SWINDLERS

Isaac—Can you beat it? I say, can you beat it! I insured my house on Tuesday, set fire to it on Sunday, and now when I call to collect the insurance money I find those swindlers have gone into liquidation!—*Raps and Bones.*

## A Little Debate on the Group Idea

Two Prominent Members of the Alberta Legislature Discuss Fundamental Principles of Representation

By "RUSTICUS"

For the first time in many moons the "group idea" was debated on its merits in the Assembly last week. There have been many occasions when cries of "class government", like the yapping of coyotes, would interrupt a Government speaker. But never really has any analysis, since the notable day way back in the early twenties when the present Speaker of the Assembly outlined the underlying features of the new idea, been attempted by opposing speakers.

#### A Real Debate

The subject developed into a real debate by two exponents of the respective viewpoints—a kind of contest between the new and the old, the impetuous present against the receding past. Both were past masters in the art of exposition. Both were intensely sincere in their premises and conclusions. Nevertheless the new idea had taken old custom by the throat in earnest, and the old writhed and twisted in frantic endeavor to shake off the strangle hold.

"Why had industrial development been slow in Alberta?" was the taunt flung at the Treasury benches. "Why, indeed?" retorted the Attorney General. Solely because, he affirmed, the business and commercial interests were practically unrepresented in the Assembly. True, business and commercial men were waking up to the fact that the Liberal and Conservative parties meant nothing to them. They were beginning to realise that in order to have a voice, it would be necessary to have direct, responsible representation. The famous Dewar had said that "only those politicians out of office can solve the great problems of government."

#### Complete Difference in Method

Mr. Lymburn made his point effective when he asked the Assembly to contrast the speeches of the Labor members with those offered by the Liberal and Conservative members. Wherein was the difference assessed. In this—every sentence of every Labor man was made with a definite objective. *Did they criticize? Yes, but their criticism was always intelligent, born of the desire to get things done in the interests of the organized people whose views they truly represented. The same was true of the farmer.*

But, there was this strange thing in politics. The Liberal and Conservative members had viewed themselves as so many "super-men" able to represent at one and the same time and effectively every diversified interest in the land. The contention was ridiculous, in the eyes of the attorney general. Business and commercial men, if they desired proper representation, would have to cease

dividing themselves into two warring camps, as the farmers did, and become articulate in their own behalf. Then, like Labor they could sit in on the basis of merit, and the result would be that all interests would co-operate, and the era of industrial expansion would be ushered in.

#### Duggan "Views With Alarm"

"Nix!" breathes D. M. Duggan, viewing with alarm such heretical utterances. "If this unfortunate statement had been made by some back bencher it might be forgiven, but the reputation of the front benches of the Government are imperilled when a responsible Minister makes such a break."

The Minister surely was under an illusion as to the business and commercial interests of the city of Edmonton, and their representatives, thought the member. The same was true of Calgary. He had no quarrel with Mr. Lymburn's philosophy. "But when a responsible Minister tells the house that the Liberals and Conservatives do not represent the business and industrial people of Edmonton," then he could not let such a statement pass unchallenged. This merely existed in the imagination of the Attorney and was not in accordance with fact.

Mr. Duggan then analysed the situation as he saw it. People engaged in business had voted for him and his colleagues. Even those who had voted against and opposed him had come after and said, "Let us bury the past." If he did not sincerely feel that he represented these people, he would not have taken that seat in the Assembly. If the group to which he belonged did not feel that they represented those business and commercial interests they would have refused to take their seats.

#### Proves Case for Opponent

That was practically the extent of Mr. Duggan's analysis, and it was made in all sincerity as everybody knows who appreciates the worth of the man. Still, it isn't often that a speaker proves the case for an opponent. It does happen sometimes, and it did on this occasion, when Mr. Duggan, altogether unconsciously, played right into the arms of Mr. Lymburn. The writer doubts, therefore, that Mr. Duggan fully understood the significance of the claims made by him.

Here is the point. Later on Mr. Duggan made a temperance speech. He described the traffic as a growing social evil. He said it was the duty of all to destroy this social evil. The writer has no quarrel with that, merely to leave it to the *Calgary Herald* to digest. The important point is, Mr. Duggan stated he did not speak on behalf of his group as they had not yet con-



# Telephone Report Provides Concrete Argument for Public Ownership

System, Placed on Thoroughly Sound Basis, Earns Enough to Cover All Charges and Provide for Sinking Fund and Depreciation—Subvention Dispensed With—Program for 1929

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

## NINE YEARS' GROWTH OF ALBERTA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

	Telephone Earnings	Telephone Expense	Number of Telephones
1920.....	\$1,930,884.00	\$1,377,116.00	42,854
1921.....	2,247,277.00	1,431,671.00	50,611
1922.....	2,359,551.00	1,380,564.00	53,421
1923.....	2,361,468.00	1,287,723.00	53,896
1924.....	2,399,080.00	1,242,842.00	54,215
1925.....	2,502,175.00	1,254,119.00	56,279
1926.....	2,772,372.00	1,266,519.00	56,930
1927.....	3,287,232.00	1,299,622.00	58,331
1928.....	3,635,504.00	2,613,980.00	60,222

Partizans of private utility interests who are endeavoring to make the public's flesh creep by pictures of the dire consequences of public ownership of public utilities, will find cold comfort in the report of the Alberta Telephone system, which was laid on the table of the Legislature on February 8th by Hon. Vernor W. Smith, the responsible Minister in charge. That report reveals a year of progress, paralleled only by the success achieved by the Department of Railways in salvaging the lines which had broken down under private management, and the sale of which could be justified only because a local railway system, unlike a Telephone system or a Power system, is of value chiefly as a feeder to a trans-continental undertaking, with which it should logically be linked up.

Incidentally, the record of Alberta's system of Telephones as compared with corresponding systems under private control, shows, like the history of publicly owned electrical Power elsewhere, that the rural user derives greater benefits under public than under private ownership of utilities.

A significant feature is that the system has earned sufficient money during the past two years to cover all operating, maintenance and interest charges; and set aside a sinking fund and full depreciation reserve.

The Minister when asking three years ago for the subvention of \$177,000, estimated that it might possibly be needed for a period of ten years. It was taken for the first two years only. Progress has been such, however, that for the past year it has not been required. The hope is expressed by the Minister that the two years' subvention used may be paid back in two or three years.

It is intimated in the report of the Minister that though the general financial conditions may be expected to continue improving, surpluses are likely to be smaller due to the outlay of capital necessary to take care of the ever growing demand for service and increased expenditure.

### Program of Expansion

An ambitious program of expansion is being undertaken. In 1929 a new West office is to be built at 17th Ave. and 14th St. W., Calgary, to cost approximately

\$40,000. It will have 600 lines of new equipment. There will be 300 lines of new equipment at the south office in the city and enlarged space there. It is proposed also to build 300 lines at the hill exchange, 200 lines to Louise and 100 lines to the east. It will be necessary to complete the new main building so as to be ready for September, 1930. This will be erected on 6th Ave. between 2nd and 1st Streets West on the site now owned by the Department. It will be of three stories with provision for the addition of three more stories from fifty feet back. The design will be a credit to the Government and the cost will be approximately \$325,000.

A definite number of lines will be transferred each year from the old building so as to complete the transference by 1933.

The total cost of all improvements contemplated by 1933 will be over a million dollars.

### Various New Buildings

In 1929 new telephone buildings will be erected at Hanna, Halkirk, Grande Prairie and St. Paul. This year it is also planned to install an automatic system at Red Deer and Drumheller, the latter to include the rural areas adjacent.

The following are the outstanding statistics of the report:

Total revenue for the year.....	\$3,635,504
Total expense.....	2,613,980
Depreciation.....	814,141
Surplus.....	207,382
Long Distance messages.....	3,390,554
Number of telephones.....	60,222
Total investment.....	\$23,281,804
New plant in 1928.....	\$ 729,130
Number of miles of long distance wire in the system..	40,217
Number of towns and villages connected to system.....	605
Telephones installed during year.....	8,501
Telephones removed during year.....	6,402
Net gain of installations during year.....	2,099
Rural Phones installed, 1928..	3,062
Rural Phones removed, 1928..	2,544
Net gain of rural installations	518
Miles of new pole line, rural..	216
Miles of new wire, rural.....	472
Miles of line replaced and repaired.....	1,23

## WHAT ONTARIO THINKS OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Ontario towns and cities served by the Provincially owned Hydro, decided at a recent meeting to tax themselves 5 cents per horse power per year to provide a fund to combat the drive of the private power interests against public ownership. This decision was reached by unanimous vote.

## Mr. McGillivray's Solution of the Power Problem

Speaking in the Legislature, Mr. McGillivray protested against the Province of Alberta, that is to say, ALL the people of Alberta, undertaking to develop and control and retain the ownership of the resources in electrical energy with which nature has endowed them, on the ground that this would be competing with some of their "own citizens." Apparently, the Conservative leader thinks there is something unethical in public ownership of utilities. It is taking an unfair advantage of the poor investor—these "own citizens" who in the case of the companies operating in Alberta, are corporations with head office in New York and in Montreal.

However, Mr. McGillivray prescribes a remedy of his own, which, while leaving private capital in undisturbed possession of our natural resources in electrical energy would, he suggests, provide adequate protection to the public in rates. The Conservative leader ignores certain matters—such as the fact that the Province can borrow more cheaply than private capital. He appears to imagine that the interests of the stockholders are of greater importance than the interests of the consumers, who can be assured of cheaper power under public ownership if all other things be equal. He has nothing to say about the interests of rural consumers, who, as the Ontario Tories could tell Mr. McGillivray, if he asked them, obtain power at rates very much less than they could hope for from any private power corporation. He also ignores the most important point in favor of public ownership—which is that where private ownership of power resources is permitted, it becomes a most undesirable, and in many cases a blatantly corrupting force in public life.

But Mr. McGillivray prescribes a remedy. He would have rates carefully regulated, supposedly by some sort of utilities commission.

Well, he e is the experience of the United States as reported in the *New York Nation*:

"The power industry is at least five times as large today as it was in 1913 and still the feeble public-service commissions, overloaded with detail and under-supplied with appropriations, are pretending to examine and regulate the gigantic financial mergers which fasten upon the consumers and posterity many millions in fake valuation. One by one the power interests buy out the best of our public-service commissioners at salaries three or four times what the state is willing to pay, and leave behind some worried incompetents whose eyes are fixed greedily upon future vacancies in the Power Trust, and who could not, even if they were perfectly disinterested, cope with the enormous mass of detail which new developments involve."



# Debate on Address Completed Within Week: Legislative Assembly Settles Down to Heavy Work of Session

Thoughtful and Well-informed Discussion of Alberta's Affairs Characterizes Brief Debate—Piquant Episode When By-Election Speech Recalled—New Highways Bill Introduced

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

## Minister Falls First Victim to Closure in the Legislature

Amendment to Address Ruled Out of Order—Day's Debate Closes with Adjournment by Premier

### TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 5.—Speaker Johnston retired at the close of this day's grind with that grand and glorious feeling which is only vouchsafed to those who have done that which it was their duty to do. He had gloriously upheld the ancient dictum that things legislative must be done decently and in order, even though the axe fell unmerifully on the venerable head of the Minister of Agriculture. Hon. George Hoadley had reached the forty minute limit, like Col. Weaver the day before, only that when the indulgence of the Assembly was asked for one lonesome "NO", presumably from the quarters occupied by the member from Vegreville, precluded the Minister's continuance. Then Mr. Speaker read the members a homily on procedure. Never again would he entertain a motion with regard to the suspension of rule 28. If members wanted to get around the forty minute period the proper way to accomplish this would be to serve notice of motion to suspend or amend the rule. Thus our remark made yesterday as to rules being merely a scrap of paper have to be reconsidered. So that's that.

### WOULD PREVENT DISCUSSION OF POWER QUESTION

Next, the lusty sword of the arbiter cut deep to the heart of the Liberal Leader. The Premier had raised a point of order to the effect that J. T. Shaw's amendment was not a proper amendment. Mr. Brownlee argued that there was no relation between the suggested amendment and the original motion, which was "that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for his gracious speech." He was supported in this by Hon. O. L. Macpherson, former Speaker of the Assembly. Fred White contended that if this amendment should be voted down it would be impossible later to discuss the Power situation, and elicited confirmation from the Speaker. The Liberal Leader didn't agree. Precedent had always set the pace, and even in the Mother of Parliaments for centuries, any kind of amendment could be offered to the formal motion following the Speech from the Throne. He was supported by L. A. Giroux. The Premier said ample opportunity for discussion of the power problem would be provided during the session.

The debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne closed on February 7th, one week after the opening of the Assembly, and one day later the Budget was introduced by the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. R. G. Reid.

More rapid progress has been made since the opening of the session than in any similar period in the history of the Assembly. A large number of bills have been brought under discussion in Committee. One of the most important—the new Highways Bills introduced by Hon. O. L. McPherson—provides for re-classification of Alberta's roads and highways.

In the debate on the Budget, A. A. McGillivray, Conservative leader, protested against any Government entering a public utilities field such as that of Power development in competition with private investors. Mr. McGillivray took a position diametrically opposite to that of the Ontario Conservatives who have for many years been strong supporters of the principle and policy of public ownership of Power.

### WHY AMENDMENT WAS OUT OF ORDER

Speaker George N. Johnston agreed with Messrs. Shaw and Giroux that any kind of amendment could be moved, provided that certain technicalities were complied with. Not on that score did he rule the amendment out. The original motion was that an address be presented to "His Honor." The amendment "urged upon the Government" certain specified policies. On this technicality the amendment was out of order.

Mr. Shaw appealed to the Assembly but got short shrift. A couple of shaky voices from the Liberal benches was the only support given in the appeal from the ruling.

### TEXT OF SHAW'S AMENDMENT

The following is the text of J. T. Shaw's amendment:

"That this House urges upon the Government the urgent necessity for a thorough, complete and competent investigation of the power resources of the Province, and the consideration of and recommendation as to the most efficient and economic means and method of development, distribution and utilization thereof; and pending the submission of such a report by this House, that the Government should not alienate by way of sale, lease or otherwise any power resource within the Province."

In view of the Speaker's ruling, those who are most anxious for action on this issue felt that it would have been unfortunate if it should have been dragged into debate in such a way as to preclude its being dealt with intelligently. The Labor members, for instance, took this view.

Petitions to present bills were offered by eight or nine members before proceeding to reading of bills on the orders of the day. They were for the most

part from members representing the cities, Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Red Deer, and had to do with amendments to charters, etc. One petition was of particular interest to the Province at large: that of A. B. Claypool (U.F.A.), of Didsbury, who petitioned to present a bill to incorporate the Alberta Trackways, Limited. This foreshadows a return to the question which caused a keen debate in the Assembly last year.

### DAY OF BRILLIANT DEBATE

The day was marked by brilliant debate, witty repartee, and intensely practical suggestions from all sides of the Assembly. Fred J. White, Labor Leader, impresses one as always growing in wisdom, if not in stature, while C. L. Gibbs, his colleague, wields a sharp rapier in the cause of Labor. On the other side of the Assembly, Mrs. Irene Parlbay, Minister without Portfolio, participated with a thoughtful and interesting address, principally dealing with the important question of education. A. G. Andrews (U.F.A.) of Sedgwick, provided some food for thought to those who take a practical view of things progressive, while Premier Brownlee defended the actions of the Government briefly in relation to education, immigration, the Railways and power.

### JUGGLING WITH FIGURES IN BY-ELECTION

Incidentally, the Premier welcomed the new member from Medicine Hat with one hand, while he put the financial critic of the Liberal group across his knee with the other for statements which had been, he remarked, exploded in the last Assembly but which the member from Calgary had carried into Medicine Hat during the course of the election, in spite of the fact that the fallaciousness of the figures had been shown on the floor of the previous Assembly. He counselled Mr. Lang to study the accounts as well as the budget this year.



so that he could go back to Medicine Hat and reveal to his people there how badly they had been misinformed. The Premier adjourned the debate to give the absent Conservative leader an opportunity to be heard. Lucien Boudreau announced that he had a few remarks to make also, so adjournment was granted.

#### HON. GEORGE HOADLEY RESUMES DEBATE

Speaking in the debate on the address George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, turned to the question of weeds which had been the theme of a large portion of the address of Col. Weaver of Edmonton on Monday. Unlike the member from Edmonton he was of the opinion that real progress was being made in this undoubtedly important matter. They had had some difficulty in the enforcement of the Noxious Weeds Act. As an instance of the disposition to a too rigid enforcement he cited a case where a farmer had land on both sides of the road, his feed lot being on the side away from the farm land. In a case of this kind it would be difficult to say that the act should be enforced preventing the carrying of weedy fodder across the road. Some inspectors would go so far as to do that.

Referring to the speech of the Liberal leader, Mr. Hoadley thought that his remarks were quite innocuous and unusually kind. He did not see the force of using up the time of the Assembly to discuss matters which would have an abundant airing at later stages of the debate. It merely gave the press the opportunity to jibe at the Government before the proper time had arrived. It was at this juncture that the Speaker called the Minister of Agriculture to time under the forty minute rule.

#### WHITE MAKES CONTRIBUTION TO DEBATE

Continuing the debate Fred White, of Calgary, leader of the Labor group, took the occasion to note the references in the speech of the mover to the signal services rendered recently by citizens of the Province. He saw in this a recognition of social values. He hoped it was an augury of some progressive social legislation. While he was pleased at the foreshadowing of Old Age Pensions, however, he did not approve of the mover's suggestion that the cost be levied on the beneficiaries of the scheme. He hoped that this was not in the mind of the Government. An examination of the old age pension schemes of other countries would show that in countries where the pensioner was not a direct contributor the age limit had been brought down to sixty-five years.

Proceeding, Mr. White made a plea that the Government pay some attention to the cases of those totally blind. He thought that surely some better way could be found to secure a livelihood for these than that they should beg on the street corners. There were not many cases it was true, but such as there were should have attention. With reference to the emphasis in the speech to improved economic conditions, he was agreed with his colleague, Mr. Pattinson, of Edson, that large numbers of the people of the Province had not participated in that prosperity. Why? Because cheap labor had been brought in which had tended to lower the standard of living for many already resident. The present immigration policy was very unsatisfactory to

Labor. It had not sufficient regard to the seasonal nature of the demand for labor in this Province.

Dealing with workmen's compensation matters, Mr. White commented on the favorable position of Alberta, where 96 per cent of the revenue under the act was returned to the worker, whereas even in Great Britain only 63 per cent reaches the worker. The speaker was strongly in favor of a greater extension of the principle of mutual insurance. He urged the Government to state its policy in this matter, believing that municipalities and school boards were ready to follow a lead in this direction; and were in fact prepared to go ahead themselves. He was of the opinion that the state should take care of the insurance of public buildings.

In conclusion, the Labor leader dealt briefly with a number of important matters. He would like to see a clear-cut stand upon the question of electric power. He thought that the matter of redistribution ought to receive attention this session. He urged that the promise of the Liberal Government, given in 1919, to implement the labor clauses of the Treaty of Versailles providing for an eight hour day, be fulfilled. This Province should be in line with B.C. in this matter. The provisions of the Factory Act for a nine hour day should be carried out in the oil industry. It had been made to apply to the drilling of wells. It should now apply to the production period. In answer to the Premier, Mr. White stated that the men working on the Royalite well were engaged in twelve hour shifts. He hoped also that more regard would be had to the welfare of the workers in the coal industry.

#### ANDREWS ON FARMERS' SHARE OF PROSPERITY

A. G. Andrews, (U.F.A.), Sedgewick, noted the portents of an auspicious session. He refused to agree wholly with the member for Edson that prosperity noted in the speech from the throne was fictitious, but he pointed out the loss occasioned to agriculture from frost, and remarked on the intense dissatisfaction of the farmers with the system of grading, and their growing resentment towards the Board of Grain Commissioners, believing that that body failed to function properly in the interest of the producer. He urged the Assembly to bring influence to bear on the Federal House to secure amendments to the Grain Act in the interest of the grower. An instance quoted by Mr. Andrews was to the effect that low grades had splendid milling value this year, but growers suffered a loss of from 20 to 30 cents a bushel when grades were cut to 4, 5 and 6.

The member agreed with Col. Weaver as to the urgency of weed control, but differed in regard to the work already accomplished. Municipalities in his constituency had derived great results from Governmental co-operation. "I am of the opinion, however," he said, "that in all probability a little more compulsion and a little less persuasion, in some instances, will have to be used in dealing with such weeds as the sow thistle and the Canada thistle."

Mr. Andrews said a good word for the boys' and girls' clubs in his constituency, and then dealt with public health. The travelling clinics had reached his neck of the woods, and benefits which he knew would never have been achieved otherwise were brought to the children of that Constituency. "I am safe in saying that

the Department of Health of the Province leads the Dominion of Canada in progressive health legislation. Yet there is still much to be done," he declared.

Physical training in the schools, as well as the employment of dietitians, were advocated as of major importance, while the placing of women doctors in agricultural areas where sympathetic female care was urgent, was commended.

#### ALBERTA SHOULD NOT REPEAT BRITAIN'S ERRORS

Then the member launched into a discussion of the industrial situation, which has always been uppermost in his thoughts. Alberta ranked second in the production of wool, he averred, yet the raw material had to be exported, to come back from the east or overseas in the finished product. Power and industrial development were interdependent. Vast resources of coal, and the production of electrical energy therefrom, placed the Province in a position of tremendous potentialities. After enumerating the estimated supplies of coal and outlining the process of carbonisation with its many by-products, he dealt with the duty which would devolve on the Assembly should the natural resources become a Provincial possession.

"It is our duty to see that these huge supplies of coal are protected to the people to whom they rightly belong, and not exploited for the benefit of the few. The situation existing in the mining areas of Great Britain today is a sordid story, which has been brought home to the civilized world more intensely by the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to the stricken areas. It makes one's heart bleed to read of the suffering among the mining population of England and Wales."

The member attributed the situation in the old land to the fact that the coal resources of Britain had been LOST TO PUBLIC CONTROL. He enlarged on the educational suggestions of the Government. The tendency was toward the larger unit everywhere. The time had come for a change, and he outlined the advantages from proposed bill.

Mr. Andrews wound up a fine speech with an appeal to the Assembly to participate in the world wide Peace movement. "The only way to save civilization for our children is to think and act in terms of peace. Let this Assembly once more take the lead in the Dominion in the cause of humanity by broadcasting the fact that we are shoulder to shoulder behind the peace movement."

#### MRS. PARLBY ON NEED FOR NON-PARTISANSHIP

Hon. Irene Parlby added her congratulations to mover, seconder and the member for Medicine Hat. Then she felt that though a former member who used to indulge in effulgent eulogy of his constituency was no longer a member, there was too much reaction from that habit and members had become too prosaic. She reminded the member from Red Deer that her own constituency vied with his in the matter of soil, type of population, winnings of stock and grain, permanent real farm homes and beautification by trees and shrubs.

The lady member agreed with J. T. Shaw that not only the educational problem but all important problems as well should be approached in an entirely non-partisan manner. Alberta had tried to give a lead in that respect to the rest of



the Dominion. The minister of Education had no illusion, as had been suggested by Mr. Shaw, that the new act would change the whole rural landscape. Nor had he hoped it would stop the great turnover of teachers, or make inefficient teachers into inspired ones. Although debatable in many features, the proposal was, in her opinion, a sincere attempt to deal with our school problem. She refrained from debating the question of the size of the administrative unit until later, but while it need not be supposed that the new act would bring in the millenium in educational affairs its chief merit was that through the larger administrative unit we would gradually work towards a greater freedom, a greater opportunity for development both on the part of the teacher and the schools within the unit. It had worked out that way in other countries.

"At present our ideas are rather crude on the subject of education," said Mrs. Parlby. "We have set up in the past as our ideal a machine for mass production. We regard the children much as the packing plant regards the skins it fills up with sausage meat—so many little bags to be filled with as much as can be forced in; tied up in similar sizes, and served over the counter to the public."

#### LARGER SCHOOL UNIT DESIRABLE

After giving a resume of educational progress in England, Denmark and Sweden, where efforts were made to bring the schools into closer touch with reality and the life and environment of the child, thus using that environment to develop the child's capabilities, and remarking on the endeavor to give a rural bias in the schools, Mrs. Parlby expressed her faith in the adoption of a larger unit as a means of gradually working toward some more satisfactory scheme of secondary education, with provision for academic high schools for those suited for that form, and for agricultural high schools for those continuing on the land, as well as industrial and commercial high schools. A further feature of her address was her trenchant thought on town planning and beautification of rural parts.

#### GIBBS MAKES EFFECTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO DEBATE

C. Lionel Gibbs, Labor's caustic front bencher, always makes people in the gallery crane expectant necks because of his method of putting ideas across. One never knows where he is leading until the point is out—and then there is no uncertainty. After joining in the general rejoicing over the King's recovery, he remarked that in addition to being able to say "God Save the King" they were able in view of certain happenings in England to also say heartily, "God bless the Prince of Wales." He expressed the hope that when the heir to the throne came to his ranch in Alberta, the Government would invite him to visit the closed coal camps, the lumber camps and the colonization compounds of Alberta, and then perhaps the Prince might be induced to dictate the speech from the throne.

However, Mr. Gibbs thought the Province had taken over some one else's burden in the matter of unemployed relief. He cited cases where he was informed the C.N.R. had developed a technique of getting around responsibility for the feeding and housing of jobless immigrants. The outstanding crime of these immi-

grants seemed in the eyes of the police investigators to be that they had sent money to dependents at home. No thought of a hard cold winter had occurred to them or they might have been delinquent to their folks at home. But they had been brought here under the impression that they would make so much money in this land of plenty that they would be able to send money home and have lots to spare. Mr. Gibbs also dealt with certain features of workmen's compensation, already touched on by other Labor speakers.

#### PREMIER DEALS WITH ALL QUESTIONS RAISED

Premier Brownlee touched briefly on all the questions raised by opposition speakers, pointing out that each and every one were slated for consideration by the Assembly. He was ready to again introduce the correspondence between the Provincial and Dominion Governments and the railway companies in order to show that it was not the fault of the Government of Alberta that the C.N.R. was not now the owner of the northern roads.

Since the lapse of the C.P.R. agreement and the subsequent taking over of the lines by the C.N.R. that railway had sufficient time to estimate what the value of these roads would be to them. Nevertheless, no action had been taken, and the other company had made an offer which approximated the physical value of the roads.

Then Mr. Brownlee dealt with the School Act. It was not the Government's intention to force this act as it is drafted now upon the people. Certain modifications might be necessary. Some kind of county system might be evolved. The Government had an open ear to suggestions from all responsible people. Manitoba had investigated and declared in favor of a larger unit, as local units were found unsatisfactory. Yet they found in Manitoba that certain obstacles had arisen preventing the introduction of the larger areas. This act had certain weaknesses, and the Government were not going to force sweeping and radical changes without the fullest discussion. He hoped for non-partisan support.

#### WRONG FIGURES USED IN CAMPAIGN SPEECHES

The insincerity of some of the campaign speeches in the election there, was the subject of a portion of Mr. Brownlee's speech. Why did members of the Liberal party hate to remember the debt left by the Liberal administration when they were forced out of office in 1921? The budget would be before the Assembly in a few days and he would have the member for Medicine Hat analyse it and documents on file and see for himself what financial experts had to say on this matter, and then go back to his constituency, particularly to the *Medicine Hat News* with the facts he there found. He would have him be frank and admit that the statements given by that paper and by a certain Liberal speaker (Webster, of Calgary) with respect to public debt, were all wrong.

Mr. Webster: "Apparently the people believed them."

The Premier: "And they should." He hoped that the time would come when ANY member of this Assembly might be believed when he came before the electors. (Drumming of desks and heard heard from Government benches.) Speakers on behalf of the candidature of the

member for Medicine Hat had tried to convey the impression, for instance, that they, the Liberals, would arbitrarily bring all the farmers of the Province under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Would they? In answer to a challenge from the opposition the Premier stated that the position of the Government was clear. Farmers if they wanted would have the opportunity to come under the act.

#### REASON FOR DISAPPOINTMENT

The Liberal leader, Mr. Shaw, hinted that the Government had been disappointed at the result of the election. This Mr. Brownlee admitted. He would rather have seen an addition to the six members of the Labor party opposite. They co-operated with the Government and they discussed the affairs of the Province on their merits.

Referring to the criticisms of the prosperity clauses in the speech from the throne, the Premier avowed his earnest desire to see the living conditions of all classes improved. He gave second place to none in his regard to social and spiritual well-being. These, however, were necessarily based on material prosperity. There had been industrial development. More capital had been brought into the Province. The Government were now in a position to do some things on account of the increasing prosperity of the Province which they otherwise had been unable to do. The coal mining industry would never get on its feet till the mines worked more steadily. Too many mines were operating on a shoestring. Last year, however, the production of coal had for the first time exceeded the seven million tons mark. With many of the aspirations of the Labor members opposite he, the Premier, expressed himself as being in complete accord.

In the matter of immigration, the Premier stated that the Government had been deluged with protests against stopping the flow. They had recently had a conference with the Minister of Immigration and had there registered the conviction that the Province should have a real voice in the decision as to who should come to live here. They had agreed to reduce this year the number of immigrants from non-preferred countries to 30 per cent of the number admitted last year. This would effect a better assimilation of those brought in. There was no question before the people of Canada more difficult than that of immigration.

Premier Brownlee adjourned the debate.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PUT BY MEMBERS

On the question paper were a number of interesting matters relating to the operation of the Coal Mine Wages Security Act. The replies of the Premier to these questions of P. M. Christophers (Labor), Rocky Mountain, showed that the first mine to comply with the provisions of the act was the Great West Coal Company, of Edmonton, on June 15th, and that since that time 158 other companies had complied. Eighty-eight mines had failed to comply. Eight coal companies had failed to pay wages to their employees during the year 1928.

C. L. Gibbs (Labor), Edmonton, asked some questions relating to unemployment and elicited from Mr. Lymburn the statements that the Government had furnished relief amounting to \$5,588 to 738 persons up to January 31st. Of these



415 had been less than two years in Canada and 178 less than one year; 76 were Canadian born; 170 were British born; 355 were from Central Europe, in addition to 157 others. These did not include any men for whom the transportation companies were responsible.

Some questions were asked by J. T. Shaw, of Calgary, with reference to the activities of a detachment of the A.P.P. in a remote section. His question as to the employment of the alleged criminologist Langsner in the Rex v. Booher case produced the reply from the Attorney General that the expert had been recommended to the Department by the B.C. Provincial Police and that his activities

had cost the Province the sum of \$623.

After the reading of several bills, three of them for the second time, the House returned to the debate on the speech from the throne on the motion of the Premier. The bills read for the second time were for an act to amend the Alberta Insurance Act, an act to amend the Woodmen's Lien Act, and an act to amend the University Act. The main provisions of the last named were outlined by the Premier as being an increase of the number of the board of governors of the University from six to nine so as to provide for a more suitable distribution of its members over the Province; and the elimination of the office of vice-chancellor.

Here the member for Macleod placed no blame on any one for expenditures during development periods. Just as in the case of the Dominion Government some years ago, monies had to be spent to develop the country. Whatever prosperity was apparent was due in some measure to expenditure made then, and there would have been no advances without expenditure. We had to be fair in analysis, however, and for that reason he had introduced the figures for the Assembly.

#### FEATURES OF THE DEBATE

The dignified and good humored rejoinders of Mr. Lymburn and the closely reasoned presentation of figures from the public accounts given by W. H. Shield, of Macleod, were features of the debate. Lucien Boudreau, of St. Albert, injected a little spice of humor at the close of the afternoon sitting.

The reiteration of the charge by the Liberal speaker that the industrial development of the Province had been retarded by reason of lack of attention on the part of the Government to the production of electrical energy had this unusual outcome, that the Attorney General and the Conservative member for Edmonton, D. M. Duggan, set forth opposing views on what constitutes representative government. Mr. Lymburn on the one hand stated that if any blame was to be placed anywhere for lack of industrial progress in Alberta it must be laid at the door of the business men and industrialists of the cities who had not elected representatives to the Assembly to look after their particular interests.

Mr. Duggan's excellent English and obvious sincerity restored the debate to its former levels after the Webster episode. It was quite apparent though, that if he spoke for the Conservative party there is little hope of this Province securing as far as they are concerned any body of legislators who will have regard to the phases of life which they represent rather than the political banner under which they have been chosen to march. He apparently still believes that there are real distinctions between the various old line parties; though contending that when once elected a member becomes the representative of all. An important contribution to the debate was undoubtedly contained in his closing remarks about the necessity of all parties getting together to "fight the social evil which is undoubtedly growing up in our midst," referring to the liquor traffic.

#### PREMIER ON IMPROVED CONDITIONS

After the second reading of three minor bills this afternoon the Legislature proceeded with the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne, with the Premier occupying the floor. Reverting to the contention of the Labor speakers that there was too great emphasis in the speech on the prosperity of the Province, Mr. Brownlee said that while he recognized the ability of the member for Rocky Mountain, P. M. Christophers, to speak intimately of conditions in the coal mining industry, he nevertheless had since Tuesday's debate received a statement from the chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board which reinforced his belief that conditions generally were better than they were in previous years. The figures given for six of the largest mines in the Crow's Nest Pass showed that the total number of shifts worked in 1928 had been greater than that of the previous year and the average wage per shift had been \$6.20 as against \$6.04 in

## Echo of Provincial By-election Calls Forth Evidence of Misrepresentation

"Gravedigger of Statisticians" Cites Figures in Repudiation of Election Statement of George Webster—A Piquant Debate

### WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 6.—Zip! Bang! Whiz!! The press gallery becomes suddenly alert. Copy! the right kind of copy! headlines! But it was short lived; though enough to make lively reading for the political minded for at least one day.

Despite a real display of election fireworks which livened things up considerably on Wednesday afternoon, when the Liberal leader's left hand supporter, G. H. Webster, of Calgary, showed his resentment at the searching criticisms of the Premier of statements made by him at Medicine Hat, the debate on the address petered out suddenly after about an hour of the first evening sitting on Wednesday. The Premier's telling retort that he hoped the day would come when ANY member of the House might be believed when he appeared on a public platform, had certainly found its mark. The member for Calgary did not so much try to prove that what he had been reported as saying during the Medicine Hat election was not said, as to build up a case of similar untrustworthiness against the Premier. The challenges of the Government members to produce facts, or lay a specific charge before the committee on elections, was ignored.

It was W. H. Shield (U.F.A.), Macleod, whose contributions to debates in the Assembly on Provincial finance are always well informed and illuminating because he has made of this subject a special study, who delivered the final blow in the contest—by the simple process of quoting the actual figures as against the figures which Mr. Webster is accused of having used in the Medicine Hat by-election—an accusation which he does not deny. Mr. Shield's speech left the Calgary member and his colleagues apparently with nothing more to say, and the vote was taken immediately afterwards.

#### SHIELD DIGS GRAVES OF STATISTICIANS

The member for Macleod is the gravedigger of statisticians. Last year he buried several opposition speakers in a mass of figures. This evening he buried George Webster, and it was a grand funeral. First, he read from the *Medicine Hat News* just to show what the battle of the afternoon was all about.

The main feature of the news report was

that Mr. Webster has declared that in 1921 the public debt was 42 million dollars and in 1927 it had reached 88 million, and that this Government had thus added 46 millions to the public debt of the Province.

Now, said Mr. Shield, Mr. Webster's figures were correct for 1921 as at January 1st, 1921, but at December 31st that year the figures read over 57 millions. Quoting from the former Provincial Treasurer's budget speech, he showed from Mr. Mitchell's figures that the Public Debt on December 31st, 1920 was \$41,989,000, and in the estimates presented to the Assembly in that session (1921) previous to the election there was a capital vote of \$15,072,869, thus increasing the public debt to \$57,062,000. Mr. Shield argued that the Government authorising the expenditure was the Government responsible for the increase.

The member from Macleod then took a ten year period for analysis. In 1911 the capital debt stood at \$2,200,000. In 1921 at \$57,062,000. This represented a yearly average increase of \$5,500,000. The capital debt as at March 31st, 1928, was \$87,742,000, or an average over the period since 1921 of \$5,040,000. There were no concentrated demands for highways or railway guarantees in the war years, and it was in 1920 that the first demands were made by the railways on account of defaulted interest. It was \$220,000 that year. Then it mounted at a rapid rate, approximating \$5,000,000 in 1921 for defaulted interest, maintenance and reconditioning.

The Calgary member had figured that the Government had piled up heavy indirect liability. In 1921 indirect liability was some \$30,000,000. In 1928 it had been reduced by \$6,000,000, and if the money realised by the sale of the roads were added to that reduction the indirect liability of the Province would stand at only \$9,000,000, a reduction of \$21,000,000.

With regard to the five and a half millions indirect liability taken into the public debt, \$4,000,000 was contracted by the University needs, and \$1,500,000 by seed grain relief in 1922, as well as part of the loss on the Cow Bill. If this were added to the 12½ millions created by the railways and Lethbridge Northern, it left only the sum of 12 millions which could be charged to the present Government.



1927. The gross and net payrolls had also shown an increase. He had been keenly disappointed, along with large numbers of farmers throughout the Province, at the losses experienced by reason of frost and other weather conditions this year. Yet he would be compelled to say that in the large there had been a great economic advance.

With reference to immigration, it had been the policy of the Government to seek no interference with settlers who desired to take their families on the land. They did seek to regulate the supply of casual labor so as to provide against the low tide of demand during the winter months. Among other items in which they were co-operating with the Dominion authorities was the securing of numbers of trained domestic help from Great Britain.

They were steadily but surely bringing pressure to bear on the 257 small mines of the Province to come under the provisions of the Mine Wages Security Act.

#### DIFFICULTIES IN SECURING TEXT BOOKS

Col. Weaver's allegations with respect to the use of American or other foreign text books in the schools next claimed the Premier's attention. With copies of the books before him he clearly and convincingly showed the difficulties before the Department of Education of this or any other Canadian Province in securing text books of the necessary scholastic requirements and readability on certain subjects. The grade twelve history text "Mediaeval and Modern Times," to which the colonel had referred, had only one page on the war and in its revised edition had no pictures of war generals. Only 500 copies of this book had been sold. The grade eleven text book on history was of British authorship and had only a few lines on the part played by the Canadian corps in that struggle. The other texts of the high school and of grade eight were Canadian productions.

The position in education was similar to that in the moving picture industry. In Great Britain 75 per cent of the moving pictures were American productions. There was a constituency in the United States of about 120 millions of people

and they were able to employ the best men for the production of books. It was extremely difficult to secure all the necessary texts from British or Canadian authors.

#### WHY PROVINCIAL CONTROL OF POLICE?

At this point in the speech the Premier proceeded to indicate clearly the position of the government with respect to the offer of the Dominion to take over the police. He himself greatly admired the R.C.M.P. Conditions differed greatly today from the days of the Mounties. Criminals were highly organized and had greater mechanical facilities. He held strongly that the Alberta Provincial Police were as efficient for this day as the Royal Mounted were in their day. Then, too, the Dominion Government, for the purpose of enforcing practically three Dominion statutes only, felt it necessary to maintain their police force in the Province. How much greater was the necessity for the Provincial Government, in order to enforce its statutes amounting to over four hundred, to have a police force responsible to itself? "If," said he, "you want your policies to be carried out efficiently you must control the body which is to enforce them." Now that there was imminent prospect of the receipt of the natural resources there was even greater necessity.

#### THE OFFER RE THE NATURAL RESOURCES

The Premier did not agree with those who feared that the offer of the natural resources would be withdrawn. He believed that the Dominion Government were anxious to settle the matter. He was convinced that the financial terms offered were the minimum acceptable to the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Should we take less than the other Provinces because of our richer natural resources?

Speaking of the development of the far north, the Premier gave it as his conviction that that area was on the eve of a great expansion. The Government were interested in the suggestion that radio stations be established so as to keep the people there in communication with the south. The Government were undertaking a survey of the geology of the Peace River area with a view to locating adequate water supply. They were also having a soil survey made of the Pre-Cambrian Shield in the north-east with a view to mineral discovery there.

#### WEBSTER TAKES ISSUE WITH PREMIER

At three fifty-five the member for Calgary, G. H. Webster, took the floor stating that had it not been for the reference of the Premier yesterday to the Medicine Hat election campaign he would not have spoken. He would first address himself to the subject of power. In 1926 the Premier had promised action. In the 1927 speech from the throne it had again been promised, but as yet he had seen nothing of it. Yesterday the Premier had made pointed reference to speaking the truth from public platforms; he would like to see the Government keep its promises.

"I take issue," said Mr. Webster, "with the Premier on his statement that Alberta is not lagging behind the other Provinces, and state my opinion that we are not keeping step with progress or making the efforts that we witness in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia in this connection, notwith-

standing the rich endowment we have in Natural Resources for the generation of electrical energy. If the Premier will examine the statistical records of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, he will see that in the matter of horsepower per capita and average cost, the Provinces stand, first, Quebec, second Ontario, third, Manitoba, and closely following, British Columbia, and Alberta standing away down on the list. I will grant that the city of Calgary at the present time is in an enviable position in the matter of supply of power and prices, and I wish to repeat what I said last year and the year before, that my desire is that the other cities and towns of the Province and the rural communities enjoy the same advantage. Edmonton is facing a power situation, and I would like to read an extract from an editorial of the *Edmonton Journal* of February 4th, which reads as follows: 'that if the city can get an agreement with a private company to supply peak load requirements, it would be the part of wisdom to do this, especially while waiting for the Province to complete its promised investigation into the entire power situation in Alberta.' Trembling, faltering, hesitating, such has been and is the attitude of this Government, not only in this important question, but many other matters of major importance to the Province."

#### WRATHY ATTACK ON THE PREMIER

From this point in his speech Mr. Webster developed some bitterness, gradually rising, through an attack on the Minister of Health to a point where, accusing one minister and another of many shortcomings, and leaving untouched only the Minister of Railways, Mrs. Parlyb and the Minister of Education, he reached the culminating point of his wrath in attacking the Premier. He jibed at Mr. Hoadley for wasting the time of the Assembly last year in dissertations on bees and on his star bill, the Sterilization Bill, etc. There had been no word as to the maladministration of hospitals. Here the member included the Premier in the range of his sarcasm. "Perhaps this was a matter for village

#### FIGURES IN DEBATE



GEORGE WEBSTER, M.L.A.

#### FIGURES IN DEBATE



W. H. SHIELD, M.L.A.



councils only," as had been stated last year. Mr. Brownlee corrected the speaker by drawing attention to the fact that that remark had to do with one town hospital only, that of Innisfail. Mr. Webster, continuing, asked to what extent the Cabinet were capable of investigating conditions in Ponoka.

Having wound up ready for delivery Mr. Webster then launched his full attack on the Premier. He accused him of lowering the tone of the debate in introducing matters relative to Medicine Hat. He said that on the question of Workmen's Compensation, to which the Premier had made reference, the Liberal party had been consistent. The U.F.A. members had reversed their policy overnight. They were like the recent U.F.A. Convention in that respect. Had the same stern voice been heard overnight on that occasion? (Apparently referring here to the president of the U.F.A. and the resolution on the Grain Commission.) He would say again what he said at Medicine Hat: that the public debt of the Province had mounted steadily since the advent of the Farmer Government. He insinuated that many members of the Government and some of its employees had fought on behalf of Labor in that election. When challenged, he could not produce the name of the employee. He accused the Premier of manoeuvring for the last word in Medicine Hat as he did in the House. An attempted denial by Fred White, Labor Leader, at this stage, was not permitted by the Speaker. The member for Calgary was asked by O. L. McPherson if he were making a charge. If so, there was a proper time and place. Continuing, with protests against the corrections sought, as being interruptions designed to rob him of his speaking time, Mr. Webster stated that the Premier had had his opportunity to try and convince the people of Medicine Hat and had failed.

#### "DELIBERATELY MISREPRESENTED FACTS"

Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Attorney General, rising to speak, asked the member for Calgary if he had represented in Medicine Hat that the difference in the bonded debt of the Province of 42 million dollars in 1921 and 88 million dollars in 1928 was created by this present Government (which as the records show, is not true.)

Receiving only a blank stare, the Attorney General went on to say that assuming silence to mean consent the member had "deliberately misrepresented" the facts. Mr. Speaker ordered the withdrawal of the words quoted as unparliamentary. The Attorney General withdrew them, and went on to say something to the effect that as Mr. Webster had every opportunity to know the facts with regard to the origin and cause of the mounting public debt he had "deliberately said what he had said." (Laughter.)

Jos. T. Shaw appealed to the chair, for the elimination of the new statement, but Speaker George saw nothing unparliamentary in the revised version.

Mr. Lymburn repudiated the assertion that the Attorney General's Department had sent a man down to the Hat to intimidate the electors. He classed that kind of statement as innuendo, and challenged the members to order the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate, if they were sincere. There was no response to this challenge.

So far as the Premier of the Province was concerned, in view of the fact that Labor made the arrangements and

requested the Premier to attend, it was quite natural that he should do so.

After outlining his idea of "representative" government, the Attorney General drew the attention of the Assembly to the fact that Mr. Webster had based his attack on the veracity and trustworthiness of the Premier. The question of the Premier's undertaking that a survey of industrial conditions would be made, and the absence of any report thereon, was used as the spearhead of that attack. As a matter of fact, Mr. Dinning had made a survey as directed by the Premier, and as had been promised, but the unfortunate illness of the Premier had prevented the completion of the report, and Mr. Lymburn asked the Assembly to judge as to the intent of the implications.

#### THE PONOKA INVESTIGATION

With reference to the unfortunate Ponoka affair, the Department had engaged the services of one of the best lawyers as Crown prosecutor (A. L. Smith, K.C.) and had given him an entirely free hand. He had used his own judgment as to the nature of the charge laid against the accused, and the Attorney General had not interfered.

A statement was made re an item in the Edmonton press that the Province issued taxi licenses to people refused city licenses. "In every case where application has been made by civic authorities to cancel such licenses they have been duly cancelled," Mr. Lymburn stated emphatically.

The charge that the A.P.P. had been maintained by the Province because, if not in the past or the present, at least in the future, the Government would require that force for political expediency, was groundless. Mr. Lymburn paid a high tribute to the force, stating that 176 officers and men policed territory twice the size of Britain and Ireland. Of that number, 89 were men who were formerly in the "Mounties," bringing to the A.P.P. the morale and all that was best in the traditions of the former force. Amazing figures of the investigations conducted by them were quoted.

#### BOUDREAU ENTERS THE ARENA

Enter Lucien Boudreau (Liberal), St. Albert, in lighter vein, punctuating his assertions as to the dark deeds in his constituency with a frequent—"Isn't that so, Mr. MacLachlan?" to the evident amusement of the galleries. He asserted that this Government had exercised patronage in making appointments. Not that he disapproved of patronage, Mr. Speaker, but he thought the Government should acknowledge that they used it.

He thought the Government should take the initiative in grain investigation, and not let Saskatchewan bear all the cost. The Government and the Pool should get busy and secure the right to do the grading of grain.

Mr. Boudreau made his annual attack on the police commissioner and the liquor squad chief and several others, quoting from B.C. reports that B.C. would not employ "stool pigeons" to induce people to break laws and then have them arrested, inferring that this Government maintained a "dual" force presumably for that purpose.

At ten to six D. M. Duggan rose to continue the debate, when the Premier urged the resolution on the order paper to sit in the evening. Amid protest from L. A. Giroux the resolution was favored by the Assembly, the member withdrawing his opposition.

#### EDMONTON CONSERVATIVE GIVES VIEWS

Resuming debate in the evening, D. M. Duggan attacked the "group idea" as championed by the Attorney General. He quoted figures intended to show that the Government was responsible for failure of Alberta to participate in an alleged increase of wealth which the *Financial Post* declared to be \$500,000 greater than the year before. Lack of an industrial program was the cause. Mr. Brownlee asked the member if the figures took into consideration the low price of grain. He did not know. The *Post* inferred that this expansion was in industry.

The Premier: "A report will be placed on the table of this Assembly which will show the contrary."

Mr. Duggan left that phase. He argued for the creation of an industrial board and an aggressive industrial policy. He was not concerned so much with those who have reached the time of life above the middle span but viewed the problem as it concerned the young folks emerging from our Universities, and who at present were forced to take their talents across the line, lacking opportunity here for development. Not spasmodic aid from boards of trade, but Provincial leadership, was what was needed.

#### ADMITS MISTAKE RE NORTHERN RAILWAYS

On railways, Mr. Duggan admitted that if his advice had been taken to get rid of the railways a year ago the Province would have lost considerable money. But he had viewed the situation not so much from lack of evidence then that more would be offered, but because of lack of evidence to warrant continuance. The Government had gambled—and won. It had been a good gamble, and he hinted that the Government should not alter its general policy on account of the apparent success.

Then the member took the Dominion Government to the mat "for fair." Sir Henry Thornton had led them to believe he favored the acquiring of the roads and that he was seized of the fact that the north was natural C.N.R. territory. The only deduction was, therefore, that because of the urge of certain eastern interests to get the Dominion to assume ownership of eastern roads, they had substituted political expediency for empire development.

#### MAKES STRONG PROHIBITION SPEECH

The first prohibition speech for many days was then delivered. Mr. Duggan quoted U.F.A. platforms, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. resolutions, excerpts from the U.F.A. Chief's annual address, to get across the idea that the time had come to make some change in the present system. He suggested three alternatives: More rigid supervision of the present system; substitution of a system giving the government absolute control; and lastly abolition of the entire trade. He claimed that if a social evil existed it was the duty of all to stamp it out. Then he contended that it did exist now. He cleared the air by saying that he was not speaking for the group, as they had not conferred on it.

Then followed Mr. Shield's speech, already reported. It ended the debate.

When the member sat down the question was called for, and the address was authorised. The Premier having left the Assembly for a few minutes, R. G. Reid moved that orders be given by some member of the Executive Council to have the "humble" address embossed, etc., and lo, it was so. Thereafter the Assembly adjourned.



# District Highways Board Will Be Created by New Highways Act

Roads Classified Under Five Heads, and Government Will Help to Finance "Secondary" Type—McPherson Explains Important Measure—Alberta Now Has 10,500 Miles of "District" Roads

## THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 7.—Having given his little taste of enjoyment of that verbal tilting dear to all politicians, while its opposing knights laid their lances at one another on the field of the Medicine Hat election, and being quieted down by the dire prospect of many night sessions threatened by the Premier, the Assembly got down to serious business today after the shortest debate of years on the speech from the throne.

A very clear and convincing outline of the proposed new act, "to Provide for a System of Highways in the Province" by the Minister of Public Works, Hon. O. L. McPherson, elicited little criticism except that of the Liberal leader. Only one member appearing to be much afraid of the bogey of centralization in this instance at least, the bill was put through its second reading without division.

The speakers to the motion were, in addition to the Minister, the leaders of the opposition and of the Conservative party, and the following members: L. A. Giroux, A. Matheson, and J. W. Frame.

### NEW WHEAT POOL BILL INTRODUCED

The afternoon's crop of petitions was quite small but contained one of much significance to the farmers of this Province. Gordon Walker, of Claresholm, begged "leave to introduce a bill for the Alberta Wheat Pool, entitled 'An Act Respecting the Alberta Wheat Pool'." Of this more will be given later.

The question period covered much ground concerning advances of monies to the Dairy Pools, the drilling of wells for water in the Spirit River area, and operations under the Sterilization Act. Most of these were answered with a short negative. That respecting the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool received the answer from Mr. Lymburn that a letter had been sent to the bank concerned that in the event of guarantees being required the Government were prepared to give guarantee to the extent of \$10,000. Verbal guarantees had been given in the other cases.

Orders for the issue of returns were given on the motion of six members of the left side of the Assembly. Then followed the second reading of bills for acts to amend the Co-operative Marketing Association Act and The Co-operative Associations Act and an Act for the Prevention of Fraud in the Sale of Securities; also the first reading of a bill for an Act to Amend the Superannuation Act. This brought the Legislature to the second reading of the bill for an Act to amend the Vehicles and Highways Traffic Act; and the members settled down to a discussion on second reading which was to last till adjournment at six o'clock.

### McPHERSON ON ALBERTA'S ROADS

O. L. McPherson, in moving the second reading of the bill, stated first of all that the highways of this Province had been materially improved in the past few years. In answer to the leader of the Liberals, he stated that there were now 10,500 miles of district roads and 1200

miles of main highways improved to standard grade, 600 of which were gravelled. There was now a surfaced road from Edmonton through Calgary to the U.S. boundary by Cardston and Carway. The Lethbridge to Macleod section of the Red Trail was gravelled. There was gravelled road from Lethbridge to the U.S. line at Coutts with the exception of the first thirty miles out of Lethbridge.

There was a standard grade from Macleod to Pincher Creek, and the last remaining section of the highway to the B.C. boundary was now complete and ready for the gravel. A standard road was completed from Edmonton to Lloydminster on the east, and to the north a good grade to Athabasca, and from there to Peace River and the British Columbia boundary, with the exception of a few sections where the situation was difficult and only trails as yet were available. Mr. McPherson referred to the twenty-six hour run of the light car last fall from Fort St. John.

Another good grade was that to Jasper West, south of Obed, and the Minister assured the Edmonton people that the barrier in this road was really centered in the National Park, not under Provincial jurisdiction.

### OIL TREATMENT FOR DUST PROBLEM

Much work had also been done in the matter of reconditioning some sections of

unimproved highways. Many of these had got into a condition where even maintenance was difficult. In two sections, a new oil treatment had been tried out, and had given a fair idea of what could be accomplished in that regard. This treatment was a kind of half way stuff between the straight gravel surface and an asphalt finish. They had had the co-operation of the Imperial Oil Co. and it was more or less an experiment yet. It was expected that it would overcome the dust problem without materially increasing the cost.

The Department had set out direction signs at some points, though with reserve at present, and snow fences also at points where drifting was anticipated. There had been no real test as yet owing to the slight snowfall.

Co-operation between towns and villages through which highways passed and the department had been secured in practically all cases, though some delayed. This was on a fifty-fifty basis, the Department laying out the plans and supervising the construction under the standard and the surfacing. The work was done in many cases by the same contractor who had the station adjoining the town. On the whole it had been satisfactory.

### FIVE TYPES UNDER NEW CLASSIFICATION

Coming to the bill itself, the Minister reviewed the methods of construction and maintenance under the existing system, contrasting these with the new proposals. There were five types of road in the new classifications: main highways; secondary highways; district roads; development roads; and local roads.

Main highways were similar to those in that category under the present system. Secondary highways was a new classification, necessary because some roads which had been formerly known as district roads were found to have to carry a very large increase in general as well as district traffic, so that that type of road was inadequate to deal with it.

### GOVERNMENT HELP FOR SECONDARY ROADS

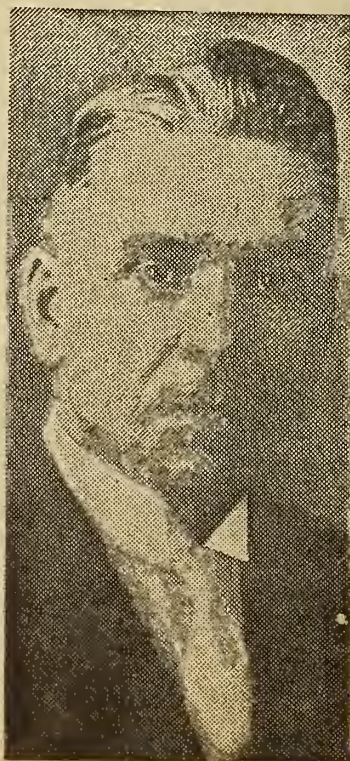
The new secondary road would be constructed by the Department and the municipality, at the instance of the municipality, and when brought to the standard agreed upon between the Department and the municipality, the Department would assume 50 per cent of the cost, and when that standard was fully reached the Department would assume entire maintenance. This would induce many municipalities to bring many district roads up to a standard and thus get them off their hands and turn their attention to other development.

District roads would be roads which as at present had importance from the point of heavy district traffic only, and in which there was slight general traffic. The cost of construction will be borne by the local authority, provided that sums shall be prescribed in accordance with certain regulations from time to time and the Department shall participate to that extent. That will be practically the same method as at present.

### NEW BODY REPLACES GOOD ROADS BOARD

Arising out of these new needs, there will be created a new District Highways Board, taking over many of the duties of the Good Roads Board which will cease to exist, as well as new duties made necessary by the new proposals. This Board shall consider and determine a system

(Continued on page 32)



Hon. O. L. McPHERSON





## McCormick-Deering Power-Lift Drills Are Front Seed Delivery Drills

*Above:* This scene shows the new McCormick-Deering 49-marker Power-Lift Tractor Drill. Also built in 41-marker size. Note the flexible center and the cradle mounting between front and rear trucks. These big drills operate efficiently and without strain over dead furrows, ridges, and other irregularities. Pulled behind a McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor these new drills will easily seed from 75 to 90 acres a day. An outstanding power farming development for the great West.



### Here's What That Means to You

**F**ront seed delivery is an exclusive McCormick-Deering feature that will increase your yields if the season is hot and dry. So often in western Canada the spring opens up with insufficient moisture followed by hot, dry winds. Even at such times the owner of a McCormick-Deering double-disk front seed delivery drill is sure of getting the maximum yield.

In the McCormick-Deering double-disk boot, the seed drops *in front of* the disk bearing, in the same direction the disks are turning. The disks are clean (having just passed the scrapers) and there is

nothing to prevent any kernel from reaching the extreme bottom of the furrow where it gets all available moisture. All the seed is covered at even depth. This means uniform sprouting, uniform growth, and even ripening, which is so important to the man who is using a combine. No seed is wasted and every live kernel grows and produces a full head.

See the full line of McCormick-Deering Front Seed Delivery Drills at the McCormick-Deering agent's store and note the many features of design and construction. The line includes 20, 24, 28, 41, and 49-marker sizes.

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# McCORMICK-DEERING

## POWER-LIFT DRILLS



# Interests of the United Farm Women

## A Visit to the Canadian Exhibition of Art

Some Impressions of the Work of Canadian Sculptors and Painters

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women,

Some time ago I promised you that when I returned to Ottawa I would write you something about the National Art Gallery. I accordingly went down there this afternoon and began making notes for a general outline. I found, however, the Annual Canadian Exhibition of Art was on, and so I decided to confine myself solely to a brief letter on this.

Please do not fancy I consider myself an art critic, and as such qualified to give you a learned treatise on the subject. I can simply tell you of some of the things I saw and of what I liked, and of some I did not enjoy so much although they doubtless gave pleasure to others.

Of course there are those who say there is no such thing as Canadian Art. They should visit this exhibition, although after seeing some of the exhibits, they might reaffirm the statement.

### The Sculptors' Exhibit

What surprised and delighted me most was the Exhibition by members of the Society of Sculptors of Canada. This was I believe their first exhibition, other than a few specimens of their art; this time there were three rooms, if I remember correctly.

On entering there is a most arresting piece in plaster colored in blue. Surmounting a spherical form is a figure called "Flight." It reminds one of a bird, of a ship, of things that indeed typify flight. With the suggestion of the outstretched neck and head of a bird taking flight and with the wings or sails erect. The whole is so simple, so direct and so graceful in outline, that one instinctively feels this figure poised for flight. It seemed to me that the blue accentuated that conception for it reminded one of the blue of the sea and the blue of the sky.

It is the work of Emanuel Hahn, A.R.C.A., of Toronto, who taught in the Ontario School of Art. He came to this country as a child, and studied in the Ontario School of Art and later abroad.

I might here digress to say that R.C.A. means Royal Canadian Academy, and A.R.C.A. means Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy. This was founded in 1880 and includes painters, sculptors and architects considered worthy of the honor. There are at present only some forty R.C.A.'s, I believe.

These exhibits do not belong to the National Gallery of Canada, save the few which it has purchased, but are now on exhibition and the greater number for sale.

### Noteworthy Pieces

Emanuel Hahn has some twenty-seven pieces there, some bronze, some marble, some plaster and some wood. Two noteworthy ones were "Head of Elizabeth Wood" in marble. It is most interesting to know that Elizabeth Wyn Wood is his wife and has herself many beautiful pieces of work on exhibition. She was formerly his pupil, I believe, and as she is yet a very young woman there seems a wonderful future before her.

The "Head of Elizabeth Wood" is very fine and another, the "Head of a Widow," was tragically realistic. One could see the expression not of grief-distorted features, but the sadness of one facing the future alone with all the calmness and bravery one could muster.

### New Medium of Expression

The work of Elizabeth Wyn Wood is in plaster, bronze and tin. I had never before seen any work of the kind done in tin, and it is rather a new medium of expression I believe. Tin sounds rather cheap and thin and tinselly, but this is solid and heavy and one—"The Cedars"—mounted on an onyx base which reflected them as the dark waters of a lake might, was very effective. One of Elizabeth Wood's had been purchased by the Art Gallery, I noticed. The very modern effect with the straight lines and the rectangular shapes was noticeable in one of hers, and to a degree in a plaster relief panel called "Passing Rain."

Two other women have beautiful work here—Frances Loring, A.R.C.A. and Florence Wyle, A.R.C.A. These two women have a studio together in Toronto, a studio which was an old church, I believe.

### A Montreal Sculptor

There were three interesting pieces of bronze, all now the property of the National Gallery, the work of A. deFoy Suzor-Cote, R.C.A. He is a Montreal sculptor, but unfortunately the last year or more has not been able to work because of ill health. One of his, "The Caughnawaga Women," is very good. (I might say that on enquiry I learned there is an Indian tribe of that name.) The grouping and poise of the three stolid, shawl-enveloped, plodding figures bent forward carrying their loads is most natural.

It augurs well for the future of Canadian sculpture that this first exhibition showed such very beautiful work.

This was the fourth Annual Exhibition of paintings. These are held yearly in the National Museum, and their attention is brought to the public, as each exhibition is one of the social events of the season, being opened by the Governor-General and his wife, who are patrons of art in almost every form in Canada.

To me, some of these were very beautiful and some anything but so, but as I said, no doubt the ones I did not like appealed to some one else. One that I particularly liked was "Evening Calm, Gaspe Coast," by Rita Mount, of Montreal. The coloring of this sea scape with the boats at shore was very beautiful, as was also her "Village, Port Daniel."

### Truly Canadian Exhibition

This was truly a Canadian Exhibition, the work of Canadian painters with its Canadian scenes of landscapes, and Canadian seasons and Canadian portraits. Perhaps an outstanding one was a "Laurentian Lake" by Edwin Holgate, one of the Canadian Group of Seven artists. Also one, "Snow," by a young Quebec

artist, was very striking with its snow-laden trees and grasses.

I also noticed two very fine Indian pictures—"Indian Mother and Child," and a portrait of "Bear's Paw, a Stoney Indian," by James Henderson, a Western artist from Saskatchewan. These two pictures were both owned in Regina, but were loaned for the exhibition.

There were also some very fine portraits by Charles MacGregor. The work of C. W. Jeffreys, R.C.A., some of it in pen and ink, takes on an additional interest, for much of his work is depicting historical scenes.

### The Younger Artists

Looking at these exhibits one could not help but notice that the work of the younger artists was of quite a different character from the work of artists of some years ago. One of the most striking examples of the modern work was a Northern Lake by Lawren Harris. One has to get gradually accustomed to this newer work, but it certainly does grow on one with its vigor and effectiveness.

I could go on and mention many others, but I know you would weary of it, but I assure you I felt the afternoon much more of pleasure than I can convey to you, more especially, I believe, in the exhibition by the Society of Sculptors.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

## Activities of the U.F.W.A.

### JOINT WHIST DRIVE

"In spite of the cold weather, Standard U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals held a very successful whist drive on January 25th," writes Mrs. Wagler, secretary. "After cards we had planned a few games, in which young and old took a very active part. Lunch was then served."

### LOYALTY U.F.W.A. OFFICERS

At the last meeting of Loyalty U.F.W.A. Local, Mrs. D. Felsh was elected president, Mrs. G. McEwen, vice-president, and Mrs. H. Nichols secretary, states a report from Mrs. Lorne McComb. This Local held a successful chicken supper in November, on which occasion Mrs. F. E. Wyman, of Baintree, gave a very interesting address.

### BERRYWATER LOCAL

"The Berrywater U.F.W.A. Local met at the home of Mrs. J. K. McLean on Wednesday. The meeting opened by singing 'The Farmers' Movement' and proceeded with the usual order of business. Arrangements were made for the purchase of the silver cup, promised to the first baby born in the Vulcan Municipal Hospital. There were present fourteen members and one visitor. Lunch was served by the hostess."—*Vulcan Advocate*.

### PLAN MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

"Our Local is planning a drive for membership to close March 1st," says Mrs. J. H. Drysdale, secretary of Stettler U.F.W.A. Local. "The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals held a meeting on January 31st when reports were given by Mr. Beattie and Mrs. Thompson, delegates to



the Annual Convention. Both gave excellent reports and made those present wish they could have taken in that wonderful time."

#### LANDONVILLE OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of Landonville U.F.W.A. Local, the old officers were re-elected: Mrs. M. Stanley, president; Mrs. M. Matheson, vice-president, and Mrs. R. E. Stanley, secretary. They held twelve regular meetings in 1928, reports the secretary, "also a 3-day demonstration in Home Nursing in December; assisted the U.F.A. with social evenings and dances; then, to finish the year, entertained a large crowd to a short program, Christmas tree, with free treats for all the kiddies, fish pond, and dance. We are holding the annual Old-Timers' Re-union and Dance this month, as well as a sale of work."

#### TO HOLD DEBATE

A program drawn up by the program committee was approved by the last meeting of Calgary U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. S. J. Ewing. Plans were made for a debate and social evening on April 2nd, and it was decided to ask the U.F.A. Local to select two debaters from their members. Miss Eileen Birch and Mrs. F. W. McDougall were chosen to represent the women's Local. The meeting decided also to accept Mrs. McDougall's offer of her home for a card party and dance, and Mrs. Dole and Mrs. McKinnon were appointed social conveners for the year. After the business meeting, delicious refreshments were served by the hostess.

#### NANTON YEAR'S PROGRAM

Nanton U.F.W.A. Local have forwarded to Central Office a copy of their printed program for the current year. Two meetings for each month have been arranged, the first to be a business meeting and the second of an educational nature. Serving committees are named for each meeting. For the educational meetings, some of the subjects to be discussed are: Birds of Alberta; St. Valentine; Education; Sketches on Royalty; Advanced Summer Styles; Canadian Forests; Directors' Report; Thanksgiving. Mrs. W. T. Hobart is president, Mrs. P. C. Loree vice-president, Mrs. F. A. Dwelle secretary, and Mrs. L. E. Newton assistant secretary.

#### ROWLEY PLANS FOR 1929

Rowley U.F.W.A. Local is one of those that have drawn up a program for their 1929 meetings. Two hostesses are named for each meeting, and each meeting is opened with a musical number. A roll call also forms part of each program. Members will contribute papers on a number of subjects, including the following: Education; Poultry Raising; Gardening; Co-operative Marketing; Canning Meat; Millinery; Laws Pertaining to Women; Health and Diet; Peace and Arbitration; Immigration. A picnic is to be held in July, and a lecture and demonstration on home nursing will be given by Mrs. Hammond-Danby in August. At the first three meetings, readings from the constitution will be given.

#### PAST YEAR AT CRAIGMYLE

Bad roads during a large part of the summer, and rush of work when the weather was fair, kept down the attendance at some meetings, reports Mrs. Mac-Crimmon, secretary of Craigmyle U.F.W.A. However, ten meetings and several social gatherings were held. At the baby



Only choice leaves grown at high altitudes go into the blending of Blue Ribbon Tea. That is why its flavour is so uniformly excellent. Insist upon getting it from your grocer—refuse substitutes of inferior quality.



Just like Mother used to bake with **OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR**

The best flour for cakes and pies—the best flour for bread, buns and biscuits. Ask your dealer.

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Get the fullest possible protection



## Prayer for Peace

We ask, O Father, that Thy Grace  
Be given, and sufficient be  
To guide the hearts and minds of men  
Who hold and guard our destiny.

Give Thou the light to see the way;  
Courage to face the task at hand;  
And strength supreme to stay the force  
That would destroy, on sea and land!

"Tis the soul of a nation that makes it  
free"—

Not armored forts on long frontier;  
Nor monster ships that swing and sway  
To belch forth death and deadly fear.

"Tis the soul of a nation that makes it  
free"—

We ask that by Thy grace and power  
Nations may seek and find that soul,  
And seek thy Peace, Lord, from this  
hour.

Mrs. B. F. Kiser, of High River, who retired from the U.F.W.A. Board of Directors at the recent Convention, contributes the verses printed above. Mrs. Kiser was a member of the Board in 1920 and 1921, was vice-president in 1923, and a member of the Board again in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

## "The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6404. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1-8 yards of 54 inch material. To face collar with contrasting material requires 1-2 yard 40 inches wide. The width of the

clinic held in July, 24 babies were examined. Later in the month a dressmaking course was very successful and well attended. "We also sent a delegate to the Farm Young People's Conference at the University," writes Mrs. MacCrimmon, "and our delegate brought back a very fine report and showed much enthusiasm in the course offered. In the fall we held a sale of farm products and tea, to raise funds to send a delegate to the Annual Convention; this proved very successful both financially and socially."

### OLDS LOCAL IN 1928

Olds U.F.W.A. Local had a very satisfactory year in 1928, according to a report from Mrs. J. A. Dodds, secretary. Eleven meetings were held, with an average attendance of 25. Joint meetings with the U.F.A. Local were held in February, for the Convention report; in April, when N. S. Smith, M.L.A., reported on the Legislature, and in July, when A. Speakman, M.P., spoke on the work in the House at Ottawa. "In April," writes Mrs. Dodds, "we had our annual dance, with the U.F.A., which brought in \$170 clear. Our picnic and field day at the O.S.A. was combined; our booth netted us a profit of \$33. We served dinner at the Olds Fair, also had charge of ice cream booth on a 50-50 basis. Our share amounted to \$91. We donated \$30, in final payment for the hospital ward; \$25 to the Woods' Christian Home; \$25 towards the hospital bill of a sick member; \$5 to the School Fair; bought flowers and fruit for sick members, and gifts for new babies; we sent one delegate to the Annual Convention, the daughter of one of our members to the Junior Conference, and finished the year with \$120 in the bank."

### FINE SPIRIT AMONG MEMBERS

"A fine spirit has prevailed amongst the members, and all our meetings have been most interesting," writes Mrs. F. Sax, secretary of Loughed U.F.W.A. Local. "Our principal income for the year was derived from collections, parcel post sale, a tea, serving lunch and raffling an angel food cake at a U.F.A. dance. During the year, the U.F.W.A. paid one delegate's expenses to Calgary; constituency dues; donation of \$5 to Salvation Army; deficit on U.F.A. dance, \$8; contribution towards Federal election debt, \$10; Junior Conference Fund, \$5; delegates' expenses to Viking and Stettler; remuneration for secretary. We bought flour for an old couple in need, and did sewing for another poor family. Mrs. Probst prepared a question box for a couple of meetings. A little Sunshine work was done, and a quilt made and sent to the Beulah Home. At one special meeting Mrs. Price was our guest, and another took the form of a luncheon, for Hon. Geo. Hoadley and Mrs. Gunn. Mr. Lucas visited one of our meetings, and gave a most interesting and instructive address. At one meeting Mrs. Weir gave an interesting paper on Health; Mrs. Pope gave a paper on Women's Status in Alberta Laws. We hope 1929 will prove quite as good, or even better than 1928."

### "INTELLIGENT WOMAN'S GUIDE"

Bernard Shaw's "Intelligent Woman's Guide," referred to by Mrs. Gunn in her address before the U.F.W.A. Convention, is obtainable from the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Saskatoon, price \$3.00 a copy postpaid. The edition handled by the U.F. of C., contains Shaw's "Preface to American Women."



**COLDS**  
Banish colds immediately with  
Minard's by applications on  
throat and chest. Take half a  
teaspoonful in syrup. Alkobeat  
and inhale Minard's.

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Great White  
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TORONTO, CAN.



dress at the lower edge with plait fulness extended is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Price 15c.

#### 6423. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 2 5-8 yards of 36 inch material, together with 1 1-2 yard of bias binding put on as illustrated, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of ribbon for a sash. Price 15c.

[Don't forget to give size and number.]

## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Eggless Ginger Snaps:** 1 cup molasses, 1 cup lard or butter, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon soda,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup boiling water, pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon baking powder mixed in enough flour to stiffen (about 3 cups). Do not mix too stiff, or they will be hard and dry. Bake in oven until right color.—Mrs. Ronang, Lake de May U.F.W.A. Local.

**Cream Cookies:** 2 eggs, 1 cup butter, 2 level teaspoons soda, 1 cup sour cream, 2 cups sugar, sufficient flour to roll out, any flavoring desired.—Mrs. Theo. Goe-son, Granum U.F.W.A. Local.

**Jellied Waldorf Salad:** Dissolve 1 package of lemon jelly powder in 2 cups boiling water; when almost cool add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup mild vinegar and a few grains of salt. Set in pan of ice water, stirring occasionally. When it commences to thicken add: 1 cup chopped apple,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup celery cut in match-like pieces,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup walnuts broken in small pieces,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup seedless raisins. Serve with boiled or French salad dressing.

**Scalloped Liver and Rice:** Liver has been so highly spoken of recently by dietitians that it is now much more highly thought of as a food. A variation from the usual liver and onions is suggested in this recipe. Boil  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup rice in 1 quart water, with a little salt; drain the rice, cover and set over boiling water to become flaky. In the meantime, fry  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. sliced liver, 1 large onion, and 4 thick slices of bacon, over a slow heat. Chop the liver and bacon, adding salt to taste and a few drops of tobacco. Mix 3 tablespoons bacon fat with the rice, and arrange in a baking dish, in alternate layers with the meat. Pour over it enough of the rice water barely to cover, and heat thoroughly in hot oven.

## GENERALS AS WAR-RESISTERS

Dr. Siegfried Popper, the eighty-year-old ex-general of the Austrian army, who had much to do with the building of warships, has turned a pacifist. He has destroyed all his souvenirs and the decorations which he received as a reward for his military activities. When interviewed by a reporter he expressed deep regret with his former life and said that he does not want to be reminded of it.

Commander K. A. Bratt, of the Swedish army, has resigned his post and left the army as a conscientious objector to the military profession. He says that in the epoch of chemical warfare he no longer can remain a soldier. He wrote a very striking article on the chemical war in a Swedish periodical and our Swedish section has got into touch with him.—*Alberta Labor News.*

"No tyranny is more oppressive than that of obscurantism fortified by good intentions."—G. G. G. Catlin.

## FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION with FARMERS

THERE is a spirit of service and co-operation about the Bank of Montreal which appeals strongly to our farmer-customers.

YOU are cordially invited to call at this Bank and discuss your financial problems with the manager.

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## A Few Pointers on Tree Planting

(By JOHN GLAMBECK, Milo, Alta)

John Glambeck, of Milo, to whom we are indebted for these useful notes on tree planting, has proved his theories by practical experience, on his own farm, a beauty spot of the Milo district, which is visited in summer time by many interested visitors. Mr. Glambeck has contributed a number of valuable articles to our columns from time to time, on the beautifying of the farm home.—*Editor.*

The time for planting is getting nearer. As a matter of fact the spring time of the year is the only time to plant trees in Alberta and between April 15th to May 15th is the time in the average year, although any time after the frost is out of the ground trees can be planted and by all means they should be planted before the buds begin to swell.

There are always a great number of trees that fail to grow, and usually the nurseryman gets the blame. But the nurseryman generally packs his trees carefully and while there may be instances where he is at fault, the real trouble lies in the fact that the stock has been too long on the road, or lies too long at the railway station, or the customer does not go at it carefully enough and exposes the roots to sun and wind. If the trees are already dead before you plant them, of course, no matter what you do to them afterwards, nothing will make them grow.

### Don't Order Too Late

A serious mistake many people make is to order their trees too late in the season. Mr. C. V. Holsinger, of the Iowa State Horticultural Department, made the statement some time ago that the amount of nursery stock which fails to grow is startling—more than 50 per cent in some cases, and all because it is shipped too late and not because it is inferior stock, as is often supposed.

He says further: In the fall, plants and trees store reserve food from which the first growth in the spring is made before the roots start. When plants grow in storage, this reserve is wasted and after planting the stock dies before the roots get started. It is therefore essential that leaves and roots start together. Stored nursery stock will not start to grow until late, so it is possible to get it planted while still in dormant condition.

Now, as there is nothing more provoking than to pay out good money for trees and spend much labor setting them out and then have them die, the tree-planter should exercise the greatest care in setting the trees in, and take the advice of those who have made a success of planting trees.

### Keep Moist Before Planting

First of all, send in your order early and demand of the nursery man to ship them as early as possible; then see to it that they do not lie around drying up at the station. I have always used the method of throwing my bundle of trees untied into a slough to let them soak for at least 24 hours before planting and very seldom have any of the trees I set out failed to grow. Some authorities recommend that when trees are received the roots should be covered with a wet blanket or straw and well watered, and if

trees look dried up, to cover ground with a thick layer of straw and lay the trees out on this; also cover the roots and tops with straw and a lot of water thrown on them to let them soak for 48 hours.

### When Trees Are Frozen

If trees are received in a frozen state they must be buried entirely, roots, tops and all, for 36 to 46 hours and the ground will take the frost out of them. When trees are in good condition when received and you can not plant at once, burrow roots in a trench and put a few pails of water on them and they will be all right until you have time to plant them. The planter must never forget that a tree out of the ground is like a fish out of water—both will die in a short time.

When you are ready to plant, do not take the whole bunch out at once and expose the roots to the sun and wind while you dig the holes. If small trees, put them in a pail half filled with water and thick mud that will cling to the roots; if big trees use a wash tub. A cloudy day is best for planting.

The holes should be dug deep enough so the tree can be set 2 or 3 inches deeper

than it stood in the nursery and wide enough to give all the roots a chance. Put a little top dirt in the bottom and fill hole half full with top dirt; then tramp solid around roots; pour in a half or whole pail of water; then fill hole and leave a slight depression around tree so that rain will soak down. The roots of the tree should be pruned a little and all broken and bruised roots cut away. It is also a good plan to cut some of the top branches off. This gives the tree a better chance.

## INCREASE IN COAL PRODUCTION

Coal production in Alberta in 1928 reached a new high level when 7,250,000 tons were mined throughout the Province, according to figures recently announced by the mines branch. Good success is attending the campaign to popularize Alberta coal on the Ontario market and some 30,000 tons have already been shipped east under the \$6.75 freight rate which has been in effect since January 15th. This coal is being well distributed in Ontario and a large number of repeat orders have been received from dealers who state that the Alberta product is in good demand. An extensive advertising campaign is being carried on by Alberta coal operators through the Trade Commissioner's office in Toronto, and it is expected that this market will be still further extended.

## U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### Beautifying Rural Alberta

Dear Juniors:

When Hon. Mr. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, visited the Old Country last year, he returned filled with enthusiasm for the beauties of old Britain and Europe, and he began to wonder if Alberta could not be made, through careful planning and work, just as beautiful. He visioned in the years to come, beautiful parks and playgrounds, filled with wonderful flowers and shrubs and trees. He saw the broad prairies no longer stretching bare and brown and desolate as far as the eye can see, but an ever-changing and ever beautiful scene of waving trees and colorful flowers, happy, prosperous farm homes, and pretty villages and towns. How bring about this change? How introduce into prairie Alberta the picturesque beauty of Old England?

Mr. Brownlee began to preach the doctrine of beautification of rural and town communities, and his enthusiasm was so high that many Albertans became infected, and so the Government appointed a Town and Rural Planning Advisory Board to help make Alberta beautiful, and a Director of Town Planning has been secured. This Director, Mr. H. L. Seymour, spoke before the Annual Convention last month, and a report of his address will be printed in *The U.F.A.* in the near future, and I hope that when it does appear, our Juniors will be sure to read it carefully.

One of the objects of the Junior Branch is community and home improvement, and how better can the young people follow that aim than by giving all the assistance they can to the Town Planning Board? If the Board is to succeed in the work of betterment of farm communities, everyone in every farm community will have to help. There are various ways in

which our Juniors can help, and this opportunity of helping to make Alberta beautiful is one that should not be passed by. Why not at your next Local meeting bring this question up, get the Senior Locals to co-operate with you, get in touch with the Town Planning Board and begin right away on a program of improvement and beautification? This is work that we can do; it is work that we should do, and if the Junior Spirit is what we think it is, it is work that we will do.

Fraternally yours,  
EDNA HULL, Secretary.

### SUPPER BY LOSING SIDE

A most enjoyable event for the Rosyth Juniors was the oyster supper given by the losing side in the membership drive which was held recently. Forty-three members and two supervisors attended the supper and dance and all enjoyed the affair very much.

### HOLD SUCCESSFUL FUNCTIONS

The December meeting of the Dimsdale Local was held at the home of Miss Freda Lewis. Literature pertaining to Junior work was read and discussed and plans were made for the holding of a card party and dance which was quite successful and netted eight dollars. At the January meeting arrangements were made for a dance which was held on February 1st, and which brought the Local over twelve dollars. Instead of the regular meeting in February, a skating party is to be held.

### HOLD MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The Eagle Hill Juniors held their Annual Meeting in December, with six members and some visitors present. Election of officers resulted in Albert



Jones becoming president; Clifford Kjossoik, vice-president, and Miss Olga Ronneberg, secretary for 1929. A dance and program held January 8th proved very successful and twelve dollars was realized for the Local. A membership drive is in full swing, a fountain pen being offered to the member securing the highest number of new members.

## Electrical Power Trust Is Censoring Fiction

Evidence Given of Action Taken re  
"Saturday Evening Post"

(Winnipeg Weekly News)

Not content with editing school textbooks, prescribing courses, censoring news and dictating what shall and what shall not be said from the lecture platform, the Power Trust has invaded the field of fiction, and is trying to censor the stories appearing in popular magazines.

This amazing fact was brought out at the hearings before the Federal Trade Commission last week.

Holman F. Day, a popular fiction writer, wrote a novel called "All Wool Morrison," which was serialized in the *Saturday Evening Post*. "Morrison" was a power magnate, who was trying, in the story, to grab the earth, and particularly the waters of the State of Maine.

This roused the wrath of the Power Trust. M. H. Aylesworth, then director of the Trust's chief propaganda agency, the National Electric Light Association, promptly filed a vigorous protest with the owners of the magazine and evidently got satisfactory results.

The importance of this matter is hard to exaggerate. From the days of Voltaire, fiction has been one of the most powerful agencies of reform. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did more to put the ban on slavery than all the speeches of all the abolition lecturers. Dickens smashed the child-exploiting schools of Yorkshire with "Nicholas Nickleby." The Power Trust is moving to head off in advance the use of this means of exposing its extortions.

## GIVES THE GAME AWAY

"However sham the battle may be between contending political parties, in any country or in any campaign, it is always a mistake to let the general public know what is going on behind the scenes."  
—*Montreal Gazette*.

## THE NEW YEAR GUEST

New Year Guest (angry at being kept waiting at the station) to Scots chauffeur—Didn't your master give you a description of me?

Chauffeur—He did, sir; but there wis sae many baldheaded auld buffers wi' red noses came aff the train that Ah couldna pick ye out at a'—*Edinburgh Dispatch*.

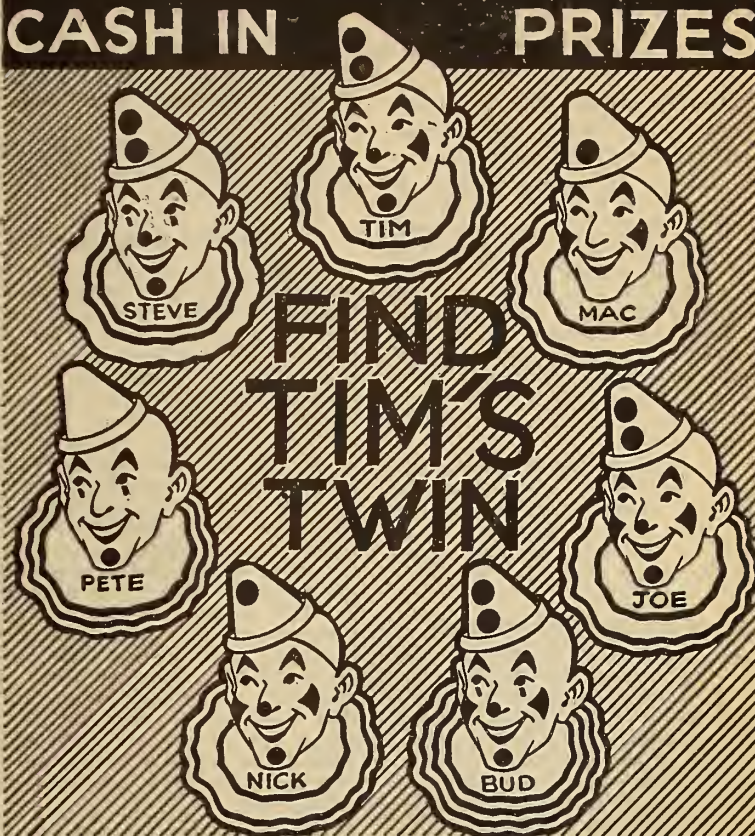
## WHAT THE BACHELOR WANTED

A young bachelor, bored by a sewing machine agent, said that his machine would not answer his purpose. "Why," said the agent, "it is the best on the market in every respect!"

"That may be," replied the bachelor, "but the sewing machine I am looking for must have flaxen hair and blue eyes."  
—*Yorkshire Post*.

# \$6000<sup>00</sup>

## CASH IN PRIZES



## CASH PRIZES

Maximum 1st.....	\$1000
Maximum 2nd.....	\$ 500
Maximum 3rd.....	\$ 200
Maximum 4th.....	\$ 100
10 Prizes.....	\$10 Each
20 Prizes.....	\$5 Each
\$4000 in Immediate Awards	

Every Qualified Contestant will receive an immediate Award, value 50c to \$2.00.

## Rules of Contest

1. Use sharp lead pencil. Write the name of Tim's twin in the proper place on the coupon.
2. Write your name and address in lead pencil on the coupon. Say if Mr., Mrs. or Miss.
3. Cut advertisement out on dotted line and send it to us.
4. Be neat; remember, in case of a tie, neatness will be considered in awarding prizes.
5. Employees of Trans-Canada Dry Goods and their relatives are barred from this contest.
6. Only one entry will be accepted from a household.

## Nothing to Sell

YOU WILL POSITIVELY NOT BE ASKED TO SELL ANYTHING FOR US in order to win any of the Big Cash Prizes offered above. When we receive your entry, we will advise you of the number of points you have gained and ask you to make a small purchase from our catalog to qualify. YOU DO NOT OBLIGATE YOURSELF TO DO ANYTHING FOR US BY SENDING IN AN ANSWER TO THIS PUZZLE.

## Here's How to Win

One of the clowns pictured above is Tim's twin. He looks exactly like Tim. Can you find him? Write the name of the clown you think is Tim's twin on the coupon below and send this whole advertisement to Trans-Canada Dry Goods, 32 Church Street, Toronto.

The Name of Tim's Twin is.....

My Name is..... Street or Box No.....

Town..... Province.....

Write name and address plainly in lead pencil, state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

Name of this Newspaper is.....

TRANS-CANADA DRY GOODS, 32 Church St., Toronto 2



# NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool

## The Dairy Industry of Alberta, 1928

A Review by J. R. Love, Secretary Alberta Dairy Pool

The following report was presented by Mr. Love to the Producers' Section of the Alberta Dairy Association.

The year 1928 represents a year of drastic changes in the dairy industry of Alberta. From a manufacturing standpoint we note many changes and reorganizations in regard to the ownership and control of the industry. The year 1928 is noted as a year of great consolidations and changes in the industrial world throughout the whole of the North American continent. The tendency has been very noticeable in the dairy industry of both the United States and Canada.

Since one year ago today, practically every large creamery company in the Province with the exception of one Company has either sold its business outright or has adopted some scheme of financial reorganization on a large scale.

### Co-operative's Big Step Forward

Although from this aspect of the picture it would appear that the creamery business of Alberta is rapidly passing into the hands of eastern financial interests however, on the other hand 1928 makes a drastic change in the producers' relationship to the industry. The reorganization and co-ordination of several co-operative creamery organizations has brought into being a well organized producer owned and controlled organization known as the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool, whose members are now operating very successful co-operative centralized creameries at Edmonton, Alix and Calgary and with prospects of a fourth unit at Innisfail. Two of these are now the two largest creameries in the Province. With the increasing interest shown by the producer in the manufacturing and marketing of his dairy products there is every indication that the co-operative movement in regard to handling dairy products is now on a very sound basis in Alberta and that this co-operative movement will expand in its activities as the producers show a willingness to assume those responsibilities which are so necessary to the success of any co-operative movement.

### From Production Standpoint

From the standpoint of production we also note some rather startling changes. Since 1924 there has been a serious decline from year to year in the production of creamery butter in the Province. This decline has been at the rate of approximately two million pounds per year. Even last year our production fell 1,855,000 pounds short of the production of 1927. There are no doubt many causes contributing to the decline of our production of creamery butter such as:

1. Climatic conditions.
2. More favorable conditions for growing wheat and cash grain crops both from the standpoint of prices and yields.
3. The Australian trade treaty and

its effect on reducing Canadian butter prices.

4. Increasing prices for beef cattle without a corresponding increase for dairy products.

### Turning Point Reached

However, it would appear that we have reached the turning point during the fall of 1928. Although our production of creamery butter for 1928 was nearly two million pounds under the production for 1927, we note a very drastic change which commenced to become apparent about last October. In November last our production was 25 per cent greater than for November of 1927, while in December we produced 42 per cent more butterfat than in December of the previous year. This is indeed a most drastic change and is due no doubt to the low grades of our cash grain crops. Much of Alberta's grain in 1928 is only fit for feed, and this coupled with the mild climate that has prevailed until a short time ago has no doubt given a great impetus to winter dairying. Another factor influencing this tendency is the fact that wheat prices are on a slow but visible downward grade, while butterfat prices during the past year have been towards higher price levels.

This increasing interest that is being taken in the dairy industry is well demonstrated through the response we are receiving in connection with the cow testing work we are doing. This year the producer has shown a much greater interest in this work than was shown last year. At the present time a total of about sixty producers are carrying on this work. Last year it appeared that the only herds of high producing cows were those owned by fluid milk or table cream shippers. To show that we have some very creditable dairy herds among those who have not access to these more remunerative markets I would like to give you the records for the herd owned by H. and C. P. Elwell of Blackfalds.

### Elwell Herd's Records

The Elwell herd of ten purebred Holsteins had an average daily production of 52.5 lbs. for the first half of January. The butterfat test of these cows was not available, so we had to give them an estimated average of 3.5. We gave milk testing 3.5 per cent butterfat, a value of \$1.40 per hundred pounds for churning purposes. On this basis each cow's daily milk was worth 73¢ cts. The cost of feed for each cow was 40¢ cents per day, leaving a net profit over feed costs of 33¢ per cow or \$3.30 for the herd of ten cows.

This profit was earned after paying the following prices for feed: Oats 1¢ per lb., barley 1 c. per lb., oil cake 2.7¢ per lb., brome hay ½¢ per lb. and oats silage ½¢ per lb. The grain ration consisted of 400 lbs. oat chop, 100 lbs. barley chop and 100 lbs. oil cake. The cows were fed from 12 to 20 lbs. of grain, depending on their

individual production. The lowest producer gave an average daily production of 40.8 lbs. of milk and the highest 71.6 lbs. This is indeed a creditable winter record for a dairy herd in Alberta.

### A Wonderful Producer

Before closing my report I would like to pay tribute to that wonderful cow "Canary Korndyke Alcartia," owned by Ben H. Thomson of Bohaim, Sask. This remarkable cow produced a world's record of 1080 lbs. of butterfat in a period of 305 days. A world's record is in itself an outstanding achievement. However, a still greater achievement is to produce that world's record entirely on home grown feeds such as every farmer in Western Canada can produce. This cow, which at the peak of her production produced 4 lbs. of butterfat per day, received a grain ration of 30 lbs. per day made up of two parts oat chop and one of bran. In the winter No. 6 wheat which was selling for around a cent a pound was chopped and substituted for bran. About two lbs. of bone meal and two lbs. of salt were added for every hundred pounds of grain used. The roughage consisted of sunflower ensilage and cut sweet clover hay.

A world's dairy production record on home grown Western Canada feeds should be an inspiration to every dairy producer in Western Canada and should make every one of us who does not keep high producing cows either feel guilty of practicing cruelty to dumb animals or guilty of business stupidity in attempting to make a dairy cow out of a beef animal.

In conclusion may I say that 1928 was truly a year of drastic changes and we may now look forward to 1929 with much hope and optimism for the future, realizing that we have the natural and climatic conditions for the building up of a great dairy industry in Western Canada.

## CANADA'S DEEP SEA FISHERIES

Canada's deep-sea fisheries are worked by vessels from 40 to 100 tons, carrying from twelve to twenty men operating with trawl lines from dories. The fleets operate on the various fishing banks, such as Grand Bank, Middle Ground and Banquereau. The vessels, built by native hands, remain at sea, sometimes for months at a time, and in the hands of sailors who have no superior, seldom come to grief. When they return, the fish which have been split and salted on board, are taken on shore and washed and dried.


## CATTLE IN CANADA IN 1610

Cattle were introduced into Canada with the founding of the earliest permanent settlements. Champlain mentioned having "cut hay for the cattle" in 1610, and a map published in 1613 showed a place where "hay has been grown for the cattle." In 1699 the French King in his despatches to the Governor of New France desired the Governor to foster the raising of cattle as he hoped to draw supplies of beef from the colony for his troops in Europe.



# How

## SUN LIFE Policy Holders share SUN LIFE PROSPERITY

 IN 1926, Agent Roberts of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada assured his friend Bates for \$10,000.

He told Bates that in 1924, a man of his age had taken out a similar policy; that this man had already received two dividends; and that the second, received in 1926, amounted to \$73.80. Bates felt that an equal dividend accruing to him in 1928 would be highly satisfactory.

Roberts delivered a cheque for Bates' second annual dividend the other day. *Instead of \$73.80, it was \$91.00.* The expectations of two years ago had been exceeded by 23 per cent.

Sun Life prosperity is being shared with its policyholders in the form of dividends much in excess of those anticipated when the assurance was taken.



*To-day, on the threshold of a New Year is an opportune time in which to get details of these exceptional advantages, from the Company's representative in your district.*

# •SUN•LIFE•ASSURANCE•COMPANY• •OF•CANADA•

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



## THURSDAY'S SITTING

(Continued from page 22)

of district highways for the Province, and determine the basis for allocation of all monies voted by the Legislative Assembly for district highways or local roads.

The next proposal relates to what are known as development roads, principally away in the backwoods where homesteaders have settled in some cases fairly densely, but where construction difficulties are so great that settlers have to travel ten or twelve miles to get to market three miles away. There will be nothing haphazard about this classification, nor will there be great stretches of roads built by the Department. The intention is to build and maintain just such outlets as are absolutely justified by circumstances, and to keep this work up only until local districts can take it over themselves.

The Minister concluded with the statement that this new idea would not give the fullest satisfaction everywhere, but he was confident that it was a vast improvement on preceding systems.

## GIROUX THINKS NEW PLAN IMPROVEMENT

L. A. Giroux (Lib.), Grouard, thought the bill an improvement on previous legislation, but had some suggestions to make. He took it to mean that there would be a new method of distributing money for roads. He would draw attention to the fact that district engineers had too much territory. He thought they ought to get away from the day labor system and onto a contract basis. He paid many compliments to the Minister and to his Deputy and officials of the Department and then with a combination of earnestness and humor stated that he would have no criticism at all to offer if the Department would surface the road from McLennan to Smith this summer. It was only two hundred miles. (Laughter.)

Mr. Giroux thought dragging of roads at the right time very essential. He also thought that the formula of the Government was not fair to the north country. It was four or five times as hard to build roads in the north as in the south. He hoped the Government would have a real care for settlers in districts provided for in the act by development roads. There had been over seven hundred homestead entries last year in a district where there was not even a wagon trail.

## MATHESON OFFERS SOME CRITICISMS

A. Matheson (U.F.A.), Vegreville, ventured some criticisms of the Minister. He would like to see some board provided for which would include representatives of the people. In this connection he characterized the Trackways Bill as "That South Sea Bubble." He mentioned the fact that sections of the Jasper Highway between Edmonton and Lloydminster had been graded five years back, but were not yet surfaced. He hoped that the Department of Public Works would not follow a policy of surfacing small sections of highway just a few miles outside the cities and "leave the rest of the Province skelping along through mud and water."

## SHAW FEARFUL OF CENTRALIZATION

J. T. Shaw, Liberal leader, believed that all were anxious for good roads and anxious for good returns on money spent. They were also concerned, however, that the tendency towards centralization should not go too far. The District Highways

Board looked to him like a real bit of bureaucracy. He insinuated that the Minister would have absolute power under the act; and suggested that at least the third member of the District Highways Board should be elected by the representatives of municipalities. To give the Minister this power "to determine the basis for allocation of all monies voted," was to set up a condition where money might be very improperly used. Mr. Shaw closed by expressing the hope that the Minister would safeguard himself and his colleagues and possible successors against such a contingency.

## BAD CONDITIONS IN ATHABASCA

J. W. Frame (Lib.), Athabasca, in a brief speech told of fearful road conditions in his far flung constituency. Of people who had been fifteen years in a district and dare not yet send their children alone to school for fear of losing them in the holes on the road. He could drive a pole fifteen feet down on sections of road as long as three quarters of a mile. He spoke of the need of a free ferry at Athabasca Landing and of some sling basket system for times when the ice was thin.

The leader of the Conservative party, A. A. McGillivray, having taken his place in the House, after several days' absence, enquired as to the experiments in the use of oil. To him the bill was primarily a classification of roads. He would need to have more information as to cost of construction of these various types, as to income from licenses and gasoline tax; as to the value and availability of the great deposits of asphalt in the north-east, etc., before he could intelligently vote on this bill. He believed the Province should spend more money and secure better roads.

The Minister of Public Works, closing the debate, dealt patiently with criticisms offered. The bill did not differ greatly from the old act. It had been recommended by the Good Roads Board. It had the approval of the municipalities. It must provide for definite control. The Assembly was responsible for the expenditure of public monies and no matter how great its desire to be "democratic" could not delegate those responsibilities. Any bill offered would leave avenues open for misconduct. Government was always dependent in the ultimate upon the integrity of its Ministers and officials.

He would suggest without any desire to reflect discredit upon anyone that there had been a time when the ability of an area to secure money for road purposes had depended greatly upon the generosity of the Minister. This act took into account all the factors, miles of road, population, topographical features, etc. The amount of the allocations would be sent out to the municipalities. The Government would see to it that harmonious relations with the municipalities prevailed.

Replying to Mr. Giroux, the Minister stated that the contract basis of doing road work was very difficult except on permanent work. Part time maintenance work depended much on the public spirit of the men. One engaged to drag a road often did it when it was convenient for himself.

Answering Mr. Matheson, the Minister stated that he was willing to go to any part of the Province and submit that the program of the Department had been a reasonable and logical one. As a matter of fact, the road through the honorable member's constituency had been the first to be completed to standard

outside the trunk road north and south. The great principle upon which work must be done was to determine the traffic needs. As for the idea that the people should be represented on the Highways Board, he had found that the people of any district often differed very greatly among themselves as to road policy. He hoped and believed that the act would be found to be not too undemocratic nor too impractical.

The motion was then put and the bill read for a second time. On the motion of the Minister of Agriculture the Assembly adjourned till Friday afternoon when the budget is scheduled for appearance.

## Assembly Gets to Work on Heavy Grist of New Legislation

May Be Large License Fee for Freight Trucks—Lawyers' Debate on Ultimate Heir Act

## FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 8.—Following the introduction of the budget and the speech of Hon. R. G. Reid, the remainder of today's sitting saw the legislators at grips with the task of revising and making laws. The motion having been formally put that the Speaker "do now vacate the chair," the Assembly resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and with Milton C. McKeen, the Deputy Speaker, as chairman, thirteen bills were considered and eleven given third reading, two being held over for further consideration after a report of progress.

The only two acts that aroused prolonged discussion were the Public Vehicles Act and the Ultimate Heir Act. In the case of the latter spectators were provided a typical instance of the workings of the legal mind. Messrs. Giroux and Shaw, from the Liberal benches, and Col. Weaver of the Conservative quartette, held up the House for the greater part of an hour contending that one year, or even two, when that had been conceded them, was too short a time for an administrator to have possession of the estate of an intestate before handing it over to the University, which is the Ultimate Heir irrevocably after six years.

The positive affirmations of the Minister of Public Works that the amendments to the Public Vehicles Act were designed to make drivers of heavy trucks pay a just share of the upkeep of roads which they used for gain as common carriers, left no doubt as to where he and the Government stood in that matter.

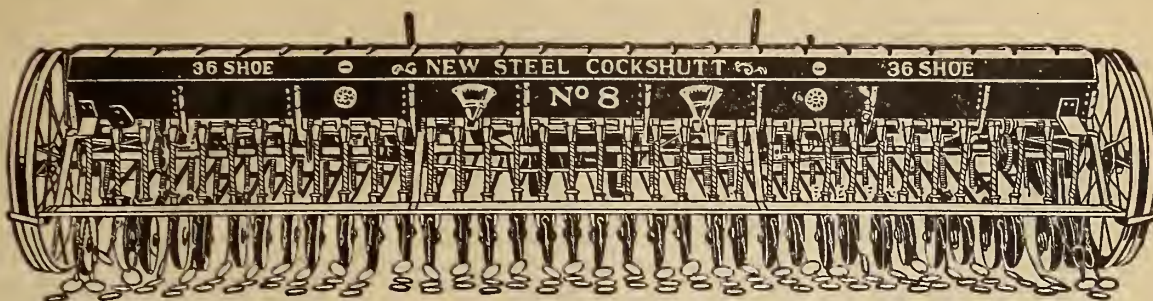
Two important reports were laid on the table: the report of the Minister of Telephones and the report of the Alberta Co-operative Societies. In the question period Col. Weaver, (Cons.), Edmonton, asked if the report of the Baxter investigations into the matter of electrical power would be available to the Assembly. The Premier in reply stated that as yet the Baxter investigation had been merely a Departmental matter.

In answer to a question by L. A. Giroux (Lib.), Grouard, as to whether the Government had taken steps to co-operate with the Government of B.C. in the proposed survey for an extension of the P. & G. E. railway, Mr. Brownlee stated that there had been no official communication made with him. The members knew all he knew in the matter



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**A**T seeding time every hour counts. Here is a big drill for the man with large acreage. With the tractor travelling at 4 miles per hour it will seed 9 acres per hour, or over 100 acres between daylight and dark.

Like our No. 8 Drill in the smaller sizes, this Drill incorporates all the latest improvements. Steel construction throughout—with frame trussed and braced like a bridge. Grain boxes

have unequalled capacity—are built of special rust-resisting steel. All adjustments are easily made. Working parts are accurately machined and fitted. "Alemite" lubrication and Hyatt Roller Bearings ensure a smooth running, light draft drill. Stub axles give the proper pitch and gather to wheels and are connected to the intermediate shaft by universal joints so that both power lifts can be operated by either wheel.

See this drill at our nearest Dealer's or write our nearest Branch for our illustrated folder—"Here Is The Biggest Drill in the World".

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Thousands throughout Canada realize the good "International" does—the extra profit it helps to make—the wonderful health it brings into the barn.

Write telling us the number of head of stock you own—we will advise you as to what you require and also what it will cost you.

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**TORONTO**

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AND BE SURE TO TELL THEM YOU SAW THEIR AD IN *THE U.F.A.*



through the press. He could not inject himself into a domestic concern of the Coast Province.

In committee of the whole the following bills were dealt with:

(1) "To amend an Act to Authorize the Guarantee of certain Securities of the Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway." This bill changes the projected line of the railway as set out by the authorizing statute in 1915 so as to conform with the line as actually constructed.

(2) "To amend the Telephone and Telegraph Act" so as to permit of the investment of the Depreciation and Replacement Reserve Funds of the Telephone Department in the working plant of the system.

(3) "To amend the Threshers' Lien Act," so as to provide that a thresher who threshes different kinds of grain may take in satisfaction of his lien, grain of any kind, and not be restricted to taking enough of each kind to satisfy his lien on that kind.

(4) "To amend the Agricultural Societies Act." This bill gives the Minister power to dispense with the giving of a bond when the grant given by the Department of Agriculture is small.

(5) "To amend the Wild Lands Tax Act," to give permanent exemption from the tax to the irrigable lands of an irrigation company prior to their disposal, whether their works have been fully constructed or not. In connection with this bill, C. L. Gibbs, (Lib.), Edmonton, thought it important that it be not made too easy to evade the land tax; and asked the Treasurer, who was introducing the bill, to read the list of exemptions. Mr. Reid complied with the request.

#### RE THE TILLEY EAST AREA

The bill "to amend the Public Works Department Act so as to increase the amount of the stock advances of the Public Works Department", was next passed by the committee, bringing them then to the consideration of a bill "Respecting the Tilley East Area." The act originally provided for the appointment of a board consisting of representatives of the Dominion and Provincial houses. The Dominion appointed no members: so the bill will validate the action of the board which has been composed of Alberta appointees only. In answer to a question by the Leader of the Liberals, the Treasurer explained the status of the Tilley East area. It was generally thought, said Mr. Reid, that there should be as little private ownership of land in this area as possible. Good years were followed by lean years. People would go on to the land in these areas in the good years and when the lean years came again the Province would be faced with the same conditions as before. Residents were being allowed to take up leases; but they were relatively small. Mr. Shaw asked that the bill be allowed to stand over till the return of the member for Medicine Hat who was vitally interested in this matter. It was agreed to report progress.

#### AMENDMENTS TO MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

A bill "to amend the Public Vehicles Act, 1927" provoked considerable discussion, the Assembly rising above that monotone, which in committee strains the ears of the members of the press gallery, to something in the tone of a debate.

The Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, explained the bill at some length in answer to certain questions. All trucks used on the roads would come under some class according to their weight and the use made of them. On some there would be a higher license fee than others. Agricultural trucks operated largely on local roads and the owner was a tax-payer for the upkeep of those roads. The object of the bill was to secure a greater revenue for the upkeep of roads from truck owners who used those roads for commercial purposes.

W. W. Prevey, (Lib.), Edmonton, drew attention to trucks engaged in his particular business, bringing milk from farmers near the city. These trucks paid a city license and were often in competition with local farmers who would market their own milk and those of neighbors along the route.

#### \$100 NOT TOO MUCH FOR HEAVY FREIGHTER

J. T. Shaw, Leader of the Opposition, asked how the act would deal with farmers who did not have a truck of their own but engaged others to do their trucking. Mr. McPherson replied that such a man was a common carrier and would be classified. It was admittedly difficult to catch men who undertake casual work for hire. There were 40,000 trucks in the Province. It was not difficult to deal with men who hung out their sign as carriers. It was his intention to get revenue to the full extent right and just from every vehicle that used the roads. It was possible for a man doing a heavy truck business through the country to reside in town, perhaps live as a boarder in rooms, paying no taxes; and all that he contributed would be his annual car license. In answer to a question by Mr. Shaw, the Minister thought that \$100 a year was not too much to expect from a man who used a heavy freighter truck daily on the roads.

Mr. Gibbs asked how they would check up a truck driver from the city who made occasional excursions to the country. The Minister replied that he would be licensed in the city, and if found habitually using the country roads would be dealt with accordingly. It was important to note that the object was to subject all trucks to some classification. The tax on city trucks, if any, would be nominal only and not for the raising of revenue.

"An Act Respecting Women's Institutes," was explained by the Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, as being a measure produced by the Institutes themselves, giving them power to make their own constitution and run their own affairs without the supervision of the Government. At the request of J. T. Shaw, Liberal leader, it was held over till those interested could examine it. Progress was reported.

#### PROVIDES FOR FISHING CO-OPERATIVES

A bill "to Amend the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act" was dealt with. This permits persons engaged in fishing to incorporate under the act. It provides a method of winding up co-operative marketing associations; and permits co-operative associations incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act engaged in marketing agricultural products to register under the act.

A bill "to amend the Co-operative Associations Act" provides a more complete method for winding up co-operative associations.

#### THE ULTIMATE HEIR ACT

These two disposed of in a short time, the committee turned its attention to a bill "to amend the Ultimate Heir Act." This bill gives to the University all the property real and personal of an intestate situated in Alberta and all his property locally situate outside the Province if he is domiciled within the Province, while the original act did not provide the latter. It also provides that if next-of-kin have not been discovered within a year the public administrator or personal representative shall transfer the estate to the University. L. A. Giroux, (Lib.), Grouard, thought one year too short. Liberal Leader J. T. Shaw was of the same opinion. The Attorney General, who was alone on the Treasury benches during the greater part of the discussion which followed, accepted the suggested amendment that the period should be two years. Col. Weaver, (Cons.), Edmonton, joined in the discussion. It was evidently the opinion of all three lawyers on the non-Government benches that provision should be made for, on the one hand, a greater length of time before turning over the estate to the University, and on the other hand for some active responsibility to find the next-of-kin even after the two years had elapsed before, according to the provisions of the old act, which in that particular was not being amended, the estate became finally the property of the University at the end of the end of the statutory six years.

Mr. Giroux suggested that the old act be repealed and that it be fully revised. He would have the estate subject to a court order to prove that reasonable attempts had been made throughout the entire period of six years to locate the next of kin. Col. Weaver thought that the estate ought to pay interest.

A. M. Matheson, U.F.A., requested information as to why the University had been selected as the Ultimate Heir. Was this the practice universally? Mr. Lymburn replied that it had been so arranged by the previous administration and was in conformity with practice in other places. Fred White, who thought the new provisions quite good, suggested the possibility of making injured miners or other unfortunates of the industrial struggle the beneficiaries. Mr. Lymburn pointed out that the University had to be sustained by funds from somewhere, and this was part of the provision. The provisions of the proposed amendment were to prevent cases of this kind dragging along in legal channels indefinitely.

#### BAKER REINFORCES FRONT BENCHES

The legal barrage from across the Assembly continued in much the same turns. In the meantime the thin red line of the Treasury benches had been strengthened by the appearance of Hon. Perren Baker, apparently little the worse for his strenuous campaign on behalf of the new Education Act at Lethbridge.

The Minister of Education thought some of the illustrations given were extreme. If a man had fled from his relatives and tried to keep them from getting his money by leaving no will, would the honorable members opposite chase all over the world seeking to thrust this money on people in whom the deceased had lost all interest and whom possibly he greatly disliked? He thought that the money ought to stay here in Alberta where it had been made. He had spoken as a layman, as it seemed that the legal



gentlemen would carry on the discussion indefinitely.

The Attorney General pressed the motion and the bill was given third reading and passed.

"An Act to Make Uniform the Law with Respect to the Assignment of Book Debts" offered no difficulties, having been approved by the conference of commissioners on uniformity and brought to a close the first afternoon's work in committee.

## Appeals Against Any Competition With the Private Power Co's

McGillivray Declares Government Should Not Compete With "Its Own People"

### MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 11.—A. A. McGillivray, leader of the Conservative party in the Alberta Legislature, today ranged himself with the opponents of public ownership of public utilities, if this interfered with private interests. Making no allusion in this connection to the successful Provincially owned Telephone system, whose report was recently laid on the table of the Assembly, the Conservative leader congratulated the Government on being "well out" of their "railway entanglements," and hoped they were not "flirting" with the idea of entering upon any Governmental power enterprise.

The passage in which Mr. McGillivray reiterated the statement he had made at the last session, expressing complete opposition to the principle of Government ownership, was to the effect that a Government should content itself with "the business of Government," which meant that they should "refrain from entering the field of private enterprise in competition with its own people"—who "its own people" are in the case in question he did not state. He said he would maintain, instead, a strict supervision of rates, and, declaring that the Government "had no mandate" to enter the power field, challenged them to go to the country on this issue.

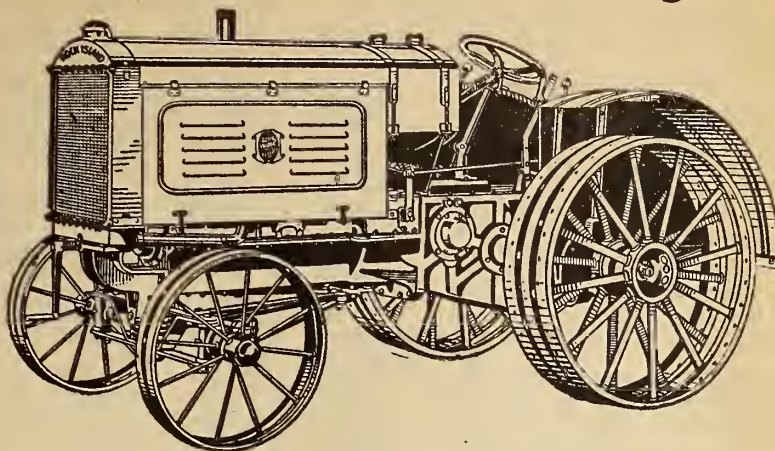
This appeal to the Government not to enter into competition with the private power companies, together with a demand for the floating of thirty year debentures at the rate of four million dollars a year for the next five years for road construction, in which proposal he was supported by George Webster, Liberal member for Calgary, were the principal items in Mr. McGillivray's contribution to the budget debate. The proposal was condemned by Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, who pointed out that if a period of depression occurred, such a program would be found far too heavy, while if there were expansion, the Government could increase its program in accordance with the prevailing circumstances. This was a safer and sounder policy. Mr. McPherson said that the Conservative leader had failed to note in the computation made in the course of his speech the large increases in expenditure for district highways.

(A more detailed report of this day's proceedings will be given in our next issue.—Editor.)

Permits for building and construction issued in Canada for the first eleven months of 1928 had a total value of \$453,127,400, an increase of 18.5 per cent over the corresponding period in 1927.

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The Bank has always regarded the farming industry as of prime importance and will give every consideration to the interests of its farmer clients.

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## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALBERTA'S ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE

Income Account for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1927, and for the Three Months Ended March 31, 1928

REVENUE—	Period	Actual	Estimates	In excess of Estimates	Less than Estimates
Dominion of Canada.....	1927	\$ 2,278,260.98	\$ 2,373,942.20	.....	\$ 95,681.22
	1928	1,017,946.10	1,011,971.10	\$ 5,975.00	.....
Agriculture Department.....	1927	283,699.00	349,987.97	.....	66,288.97
	1928	85,430.27	77,635.00	7,795.27	.....
Attorney General's Department.....	1927	3,673,641.35	3,350,550.00	323,091.35	.....
	1928	991,747.78	668,510.00	323,237.78	.....
Education Department.....	1927	229,011.16	209,860.00	19,151.16	.....
	1928	20,274.51	31,610.00	.....	11,335.49
Executive Council.....	1927	131,472.53	278,995.00	.....	147,522.47
	1928	15,991.48	60,835.00	.....	44,843.52
Legislation.....	1927	2,295.57	3,425.00	.....	1,129.43
	1928	2,007.25	25.00	1,982.25	.....
Municipal Affairs Department.....	1927	1,616,908.14	1,991,500.00	.....	374,591.86
	1928	405,250.39	325,000.00	80,250.39	.....
Provincial Secretary's Department...	1927	3,120,786.60	3,072,073.98	48,712.62	.....
	1928	1,083,371.45	795,400.00	287,971.45	.....
Public Health Department.....	1927	280,302.30	279,975.00	327.30	.....
	1928	70,716.63	60,000.00	10,716.63	.....
Public Works Department.....	1927	69,779.75	68,400.00	1,379.75	.....
	1928	20,473.67	12,000.00	8,473.67	.....
R'ys and Teleph. Dept. (R'ys Branch)	1927	364.95	1,000.00	.....	635.05
Treasury Department.....	1927	576,878.31	521,337.39	55,540.92	.....
	1928	173,285.51	115,375.00	57,910.51	.....
Total Revenue.....	1927	\$12,263,400.64	\$12,501,046.54	.....	\$237,645.90
	1928	3,886,495.04	3,158,361.10	\$728,133.94	(Net)
Total Revenue, fifteen months ended March 31, 1928.....		\$16,149,895.68	\$15,659,407.64	\$490,488.04	(Net)

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALBERTA'S ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

Income Account for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1927, and for the Three Months Ended March 31, 1928

EXPENDITURE:	Period	Actual	Estimates	In excess of Estimates	Less than Estimates
Public Debt.....	1927	\$ 4,549,167.13	\$ 4,649,954.40	.....	\$100,787.27
	1928	1,143,100.00	1,077,898.75	\$ 65,201.25	.....
Agriculture Department.....	1927	663,632.51	647,076.23	16,556.28	.....
	1928	195,066.75	174,061.76	21,064.99	.....
Attorney General's Department.....	1927	1,554,126.54	1,536,461.00	17,665.54	.....
	1928	395,542.14	407,889.25	.....	12,347.11
Education Department.....	1927	2,220,376.22	2,222,575.78	.....	2,199.56
	1928	679,447.12	505,437.50	174,009.62	.....
Executive Council.....	1927	352,228.37	339,169.00	13,059.37	.....
	1928	81,972.61	63,921.50	18,051.11	.....
Legislation.....	1927	185,372.27	187,537.39	.....	2,165.12
	1928	146,195.37	154,152.50	.....	7,957.13
Municipal Affairs Department.....	1927	205,711.16	239,012.00	.....	33,300.84
	1928	54,366.41	51,169.50	3,196.91	.....
Provincial Secretary's Department...	1927	71,057.78	58,645.00	12,412.78	.....
	1928	28,011.04	26,622.50	1,388.54	.....
Public Health Department.....	1927	1,054,260.75	1,012,809.00	41,451.75	.....
	1928	349,820.04	371,613.75	.....	21,793.71
Public Works Department.....	1927	1,329,783.81	1,316,424.79	13,359.02	.....
	1928	246,306.96	237,548.70	8,758.26	.....
R'ys and Teleph. Dept. (R'ys Branch)	1927	66,150.59	46,680.00	19,470.59	.....
	1928	6,664.00	11,681.00	.....	5,017.00
Treasury Department.....	1927	227,513.84	218,623.46	8,990.38	.....
	1928	64,259.14	55,713.46	8,545.68	.....
Total Expenditure.....	1927	\$12,479,380.97	\$12,474,868.05	\$ 4,512.92	(Net)
	1928	3,390,751.58	3,137,650.17	253,101.41	(Net)
Total Expenditure, fifteen months ended March 31, 1928.....		\$15,870,132.55	\$15,612,518.22	\$257,614.33	(Net)

	Actual Surplus or Deficit	Estimated Surplus	Surplus or Deficit in Excess of Estimated Surplus
DEFICIT twelve months ended December 31, 1927.....	\$215,980.33	\$ 26,178.49	\$242,158.82
SURPLUS three months ended March 31, 1928.....	495,743.46	20,710.93	475,032.53
NET SURPLUS fifteen months ended Mar. 31, 1928.....	\$279,763.13	\$ 46,839.42	\$232,873.71

Certified correct,

JAMES C. THOMPSON, C.A.,

Provincial Auditor.

## BUDGET SHOWS SURPLUS

(Continued from page 12)

couraging and supporting agriculture during the period of transition.

## The Co-operative Institute

There is little doubt that the co-operative expansion of the last few years is one of the most significant features in the economic development of the Province. A study of countries much more advanced than we are in this respect indicates that the point is never reached where inspiration and education are unnecessary. It is felt that the establishment of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation provides to some extent something essential to the future success of co-operation in Alberta. The organization of the Institute was made possible by a grant from the Wheat Board Trust Fund, the active management being in the hands of a committee representative of all phases of co-operation and set up by the Department of Agriculture.

The Institute of Co-operation has exercised a wide-spread influence, not only through those who attended the session of the Institute, but from the thorough circulation of the printed proceedings and also by the fact that a large part of the program was broadcast, and so reached an audience in all parts of the Province.

Recognizing the necessity for a broader dissemination of the principles involved, the Minister of Agriculture instituted a series of lectures at the Agricultural Schools dealing entirely with co-operation. This work has been carried on continuously since that time, and is without doubt having a beneficial effect in helping to further the undertaking, thereby making it a part of the educational life of the people.

Arising out of the changes of the last century occasioned by the industrial and commercial development of that period, the need has arisen for the various classes of the community banding themselves together for their economic protection. In this all-embracing movement, the agricultural class has been the most backward. This is due, in part at least, to the distance separating farm units, making it difficult to establish the free interchange of thought and opinion necessarily precedent to organization of this character.

Agriculture was slow to learn the lesson of co-operation, but she has, as far as Alberta is concerned, demonstrated her ability to grasp the new thought and apply it to the solution of her problems. The people of Alberta are in the main convinced of the great value of co-operation in agriculture, and realize that while it contributes to the betterment of the rural people, it also adds to the prosperity of the Province. Albertans generally have in the past shown their appreciation of this, and, I believe, will continue to do all in their power to encourage and assist in development that means so much to the future well-being of the Province.

## Alberta's Public Accounts

I shall now take up the statement of our financial operations for the 15 months ended March 31st, 1928.

You have before you the printed Public Accounts for that period. These accounts show a surplus of \$279,763.13 as compared with an estimated surplus of \$46,839.42 or an improvement over the estimates of \$232,873.17.

Revenue exceeded the estimates by \$490,488.04 and expenditure by \$257,614.33.

Revenue on Income Account for the



# THE DOMINION BANK

Condensed Statement as at  
December 31st, 1928

## LIABILITIES

Capital Paid up .....	\$ 6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....	8,272,286.72
Dividend and Bonus payable January 2nd, 1929.....	240,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed.....	3,381.00

Total Liabilities to the Shareholders.....	\$ 14,515,667.72
Deposits by the Public.....	115,340,587.18
Advances under the Finance Act.....	2,000,000.00
Balances due other Banks in Canada.....	4,514,865.04
Balances due Foreign Banks.....	2,462,794.16
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	8,207,237.00
Bills Payable.....	90,716.70
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	467,901.05

	\$147,599,768.85
Letters of Credit Outstanding.....	5,205,378.49

\$152,805,147.34

## ASSETS

Cash on Hand.....	\$ 13,367,468.82
Deposit with Central Gold Reserves.....	2,300,000.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	12,068,784.31
Bank Balances.....	4,524,080.60

Cash Assets .....	\$ 32,260,333.73
Government and Municipal Debentures, Railway and other Bonds and Stocks .....	22,704,630.06
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds and Stocks.....	14,439,122.01
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	8,066,303.57

Assets immediately available .....	\$ 77,470,389.37
Commercial Loans .....	63,920,433.69
Bank Premises .....	5,642,737.32
Deposited with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation .....	314,650.00
Other Assets .....	251,558.47

	\$147,599,768.85
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	5,205,378.49

\$152,805,147.34

A. W. AUSTIN,  
President.

C. A. BOGERT,  
General Manager.

## FIRST AUCTION SALE OF BRED SOWS

Conducted by the ALBERTA PROVINCIAL SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

At the ARENA, EXHIBITION GROUNDS, EDMONTON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6th, 1929

Sows are purebred and grade; all are bred to bacon-type boars, and guaranteed to be in pig and due to farrow not later than May.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF THE OFFERINGS

A. J. OTTEWELL,  
President.

E. L. HOLMES, Secretary,  
ARENA, EDMONTON, ALTA.

## CLEANING AND DYEING

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of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and information upon request.

EMPIRE CLEANING & DYEING CO., Ltd.  
234-236 Twelfth Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

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ADS.



15 months ended March 31, 1928, was \$16,149,895.68 against an estimated revenue of \$15,659,407.64, or \$490,488.04 more than what we expected.

The increase in expenditure was partially caused by the change in the fiscal period. By Departments increases may be attributed to:

- Agriculture—Earlier payment of grants to Agricultural Societies.
- Attorney General—Grants under the Mothers' Allowance Act.
- Education—Grants to Schools.
- Executive Council—Accrued contribution to the Super-annuation fund and unemployment relief.
- Public Health—Grants to hospitals and expenditure for charitable purposes.
- Public Works—Maintenance of main highways, public buildings and institutions.
- Provincial Secretary—Commissions paid under the gasoline vendors' tax act.

As compared with estimates, revenue from the Dominion of Canada on school lands fund decreased \$74,459.82 and grant for population \$15,246.40; revenue of the Department of Agriculture decreased \$58,493.70; liquor profits increased \$392,009.50; land titles revenue showed an increase of \$74,538.57; succession duties an increase of \$128,953.75 and mothers' allowance re-imbursements of \$31,159.25; through the disallowance of the Mine Owners' tax there was a shrinkage of \$203,132.52.

Municipal Affairs revenue decreased \$294,341.47 through decreased educational, wild lands and supplementary revenue taxes.

The Provincial Secretary's Department showed a substantial increase in revenue of \$336,684.07 due to increased collections from automobile licenses.

The increase in the Treasury Department is due to interest and profits on investments.

Accounts payable at March 31, 1928, included in the expenditure for the year amounted to \$1,605,937.60 as compared with \$1,327,511.12 at December 31, 1926. By providing for these accounts the cash surplus of \$558,189.61 was reduced to a true surplus of \$279,763.13.

#### Debenture Debt and Bond Flotations

I come now to the statement of our Bonded Debt.

The net bonded debt of the Province at March 31st, 1928, amounted to \$87,741,931.29, the General Revenue portion being \$65,845,842.42 and the Telephones \$21,896,088.27. Up to December 31st, 1928, there was a net increase of \$5,188,686.50, accounted for by new borrowings of \$5,659,000.00, a net increase in Sinking Funds amounting to \$438,427.11, and a small redemption of 1943 Stock of \$31,886.39.

The gross financing of 1928, which included two refunding issues of \$825,000.00 due June 1st, 1928, and \$3,000,000.00 November 1st, 1928, and the capital requirements for the fiscal year 1928-29, were unusually heavy. The Government therefore decided to accept the services of a strong fiscal agency to market the Province's requirements. This was done to good advantage as regards price and distribution. A similar procedure was followed in 1923, when the Province was faced with a heavy program of flotations. By comparison with other Governmental financing during the same periods, the results on each occasion have been satisfactory to the Province.

The two issues marketed in 1928 were \$3,500,000 4½ per cent thirty year Debentures, due July 16th, 1958, at a cost of 4.87, and \$5,915,000.00 due October 1st, 1958, at a cost of 4.97, or an average cost basis for the year of 4.94.

It is interesting to note that whereas it was predicted that the past year would see a reduction in interest rates for government securities, the market from May onwards softened to the extent that high grade securities approached nearer to the 5 per cent level than, as was anticipated, a 4½ per cent basis. My reference to the latter rate last year was substantiated in authoritative quarters. The failure, however, of our forecast to materialize was due to several unforeseen factors.

There was an unusual activity in industrial stocks and bonds during 1928, and the successful operation of many of the leading stocks turned the interest of the investing public and institutions in a new direction. Unable to adjust themselves to the ever decreasing interest rates on Government securities, they endeavored to secure the better rates of industrial and mining stocks. The result of this diversion of funds, otherwise available for investment in Government securities, was that the market for the latter sagged considerably from May onwards, with only a slight recovery at the end of 1928. This was the chief factor accounting for the increased cost of borrowing during 1928.

It is expected that our borrowings for the current year will be less than the average. On December 15th, 1929, there will be a refunding issue of \$3,000,000. Aside from this the Government should be able to carry on without further bond issues, but a small amount will be authorized in case circumstances such as a very favorable market, or some other factor now unforeseen, makes it desirable to make a flotation.

#### Temporary Borrowings and Savings Certificates

Such temporary borrowings as are rendered necessary from time to time have been made at a rate exceedingly favorable to the Province in view of the increasing cost of short term money during the past year. The call loan rate in New York at one time reached as high as 12 per cent and still maintains a high level. This has had its effect on short term financing by all Government institutions and the Province has every reason to be gratified with the low rate maintained during 1928.

Notwithstanding the reduction in the rate of Savings Certificates in 1927, a healthy interest in this form of security continues to develop and this Branch is able to record a net increased investment of \$816,000 for the calendar year 1928.

The operations of the Savings Office have been conducted at the same low overhead as in previous years, the percentage of operation cost being approximately .17 of 1 per cent.

#### Sinking and Special Investment Fund

The Sinking Fund as at December 31st, 1928, aggregated \$3,596,312.10, made up of \$2,497,512.17 General Revenue and \$1,098,809.93 Telephones. The Sinking Funds applicable to the loans authorized by the Main Highways Act are sufficient to retire these loans at maturity. All other Sinking Funds are being continued at the rate of ½ of 1 per cent per annum, which with loans being floated on a long term basis, will take care of a substantial portion of the loans at their respective maturities.

In addition to the General Revenue and Telephones, there are Drainage and Irriga-

tion Sinking Funds applicable at maturity to the loans guaranteed by the Province in that behalf.

For nine months ended December 31st, 1928, the Special Investment Fund shows a profit on sales alone of \$31,955.01. The interest received for the same period was \$176,315.10. After taking into account the accruals of interest, the total income for the period under review amounts to \$210,278.99, and after charging the cost of capital invested, there are excess interest earnings amounting to \$14,202.06, or a total profit in this fund for the period, of \$46,157.07. Considering the sag in the bond market during the past year the result of the nine months operations is exceedingly satisfactory. The total investment in this fund at the end of the year was \$6,436,549.51.

Editor's Note: Mr. Reid then cited the main items in the estimates for 1929-30, which are given (page 12), and proceeded:

#### Power Development

It has been said—to quote from a recent article on "Power for our Industries"—that "Modern industrial civilization is, in the last analysis, largely based upon heat, and its by-product, power. It is no mere coincidence that the world's greatest manufacturing areas are built over its fuel beds. The presence of coal ensures the growth of general and diversified business; its absence results in the development of specialized and particular processes whose evolution is dictated by the other natural resources of the region."

This truth is illustrated by the immense industrial strength of Great Britain and the United States which are no doubt the greatest and richest countries in the world today. In Canada there are immense quantities of coal, but its distribution is confined almost entirely to the most Eastern Province of Nova Scotia and to the Province of Alberta. The central portions of Canada, however, have been able, so far, to take care of power needs incidental to their industrial development by the utilization of their hydro-electric resources. Undoubtedly the time will come when they will have to look elsewhere to augment their power supply from sources not available locally. Inevitably the enormous coal resources of Alberta would appear to provide a solution.

The point I desire to make here is that the potential resources that contribute to the extensive use of power development are an invariable concomitant of greatness. The Province of Alberta is peculiarly endowed in this respect, for this Province is underlaid by perhaps the most extensive deposits of coal that may be found in any country of equal area.

#### Two Resources Supplementary

In addition we have water powers through our mountain and river areas, which time may or may not prove to be more valuable than our coal supplies, but in any case the two resources are supplementary to each other. We can hardly be expected to need more than these two sources of power will supply us. There is, however, in addition, another very convenient form of power in the shape of natural gas and oil, which has been made available in increasing quantity each year. There is scarcely any known source of power which this Province does not have in full measure. What then do we lack, that older countries with even less potentialities in this respect have had? The answer is "Markets." This then is to be one of our problems for the future: how to secure markets for surplus power. Immigration is not enough. The creation of industries, of course, is the main re-



quirement, but neither population nor industries will come before some pioneering has been accomplished in the way of development. The branch lines of a railway system must come in advance of complete rural settlement and production. So channels of distribution of power must precede to some extent full industrial development.

While the products of the soil will always be the chief source of wealth in this Province, there is no reason why our immense power resources applied to industry cannot be made almost of equal commercial importance. These two things in themselves taken separately are a measure of greatness. They are at the same time complementary in that they mutually supply the markets essential to both. The farm will be the producer of food stuffs and raw material, and the consumer of manufactures, while industry will be the consumer of what the farm produces, and will find a market for its output near at hand.

#### Logical Power Centre

Alberta is the logical and inevitable source of power for an area extending a thousand miles East, West and South of its borders. What better combination making for prosperity can be found in any other land than what is found in Alberta in the highest degree! For here we have the world's richest grain and cattle country, and here too is a three-fold source of power for industrial purposes, perhaps never before equalled within the boundaries of any one country.

A hundred years ago a famous Englishman said of his country: "We think our civilization near its meridian, but we are yet at the cock-crowing and the morning star." If that was true of England a century ago, how much truer is it of our own Province today!

I move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair, and this House go into Committee of Supply for consideration of the supply to be granted His Majesty.

#### ADVISES CAUTION

Speaking in the debate on the new Highways Bill in the Legislature on February 7th, Milton McKeen (U.F.A.), Lac Ste. Anne, recommended caution in establishing the principle of entering into agreement with the municipalities whereby the Government would undertake part of the cost of district roads.

#### HOMESTEADING ACTIVITY

The northern frontier of Alberta's agricultural area has been pushed backward to a very marked degree during 1928, according to the report recently issued by the Dominion Lands Administration Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. Of the 8,698 homesteads filed on in Alberta during the year, 4,563 were in the Peace River district. Corresponding figures for 1927 are 2,725 homesteads filed on in the Province of which 1,135 were in the Peace River. In this respect Alberta shows greater activity than either of the other Prairie Provinces. In Saskatchewan 5,493 homesteads were taken up in 1928 as compared with 2,819 in 1927 and Manitoba shows a decrease from 699 in 1927 to 620 in 1928.

Allowing 160 acres to each claim, Alberta's area of occupied farms has thus been increased some 1,391,680 acres in 1928.

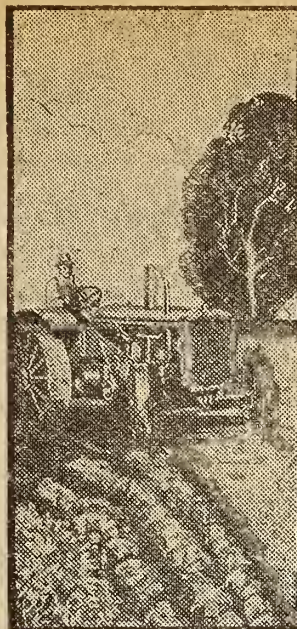
## Try to equal the Allis-Chalmers 20-35 H.P. 111 for Value

**I**N the farm tractor field, the Allis-Chalmers 20-35 alone offers that combination of power and economy which insures complete owner satisfaction.

None other offers all of the mechanical advancements included without extra cost in the 20-35 — the Pur-O-lator, spark arrester muffler, air cleaner, fuel strainer and pressure lubrication system.

And no other tractor in the same power class can pull a four bottom 14-inch moldboard plow, operate a 32-inch separator or pull the largest combine with such ease or at so low cost.

The Allis-Chalmers 20-35 has been built to do more work, better and at less cost. Its long life . . . its powerful brute of an engine . . . its advanced design . . . its scores of mechanical features all included as standard equipment without extra



charge — all these things are your assurance that you are buying the right tractor for your farm in the Allis-Chalmers.

See the 20-35 at your local dealer's. Ask for a demonstration and learn for yourself that nowhere can the Allis-Chalmers tractor be equalled for value.

Cash Prices F. O. B.

Winnipeg \$1395

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Terms may be arranged.

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Members of the ALBERTA REGISTERED AND APPROVED FLOCKS ASSOCIATION offer strong, vigorous, well developed cockerels for sale, high production stock. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S.C. White Leghorns and other leading breeds.

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Parliament Bldg. Edmonton

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SASKATOON, SASK.



# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd

## Canadian Board Meets

A meeting of the Board of the Canadian Co-operative Live Stock Producers was called by wire for the 14th of February in Ottawa. Alfred Haarstad, of Bentley, is representing Alberta at this meeting. The furtherance of the organization and improved legislation for live stock is the purpose of the meeting.

## Hog Marketings at Edmonton During the Year 1928

The price of hogs on the market is always of material interest to the producers, especially from the standpoint of what the total volume brings.

In the year 1928 there were 106,276 hogs marketed in the public markets at Edmonton. The prices for the year ranged from 8.10 to 13.25 per hundred pounds on the basis of thick, smooth hogs.

64,952 at 8.10c to 9c, or.....	61.2%
13,694 at 9c to 10c, or.....	12.9%
9,949 at 10c to 11c, or.....	9.3%
5,105 at 11c to 12c, or.....	4.8%
5,716 at 12c to 13c, or.....	5.4%
6,860 at 13c to 13½c, or.....	6.4%
<b>106,276</b>	<b>100%</b>

The price of hogs is often referred to as being profitable, yet when we analyze the percentage of hogs that go on a real profitable market, which is 10c or better, we find that there were only 25.9 per cent of the hogs at Edmonton that sold on that kind of a market. According to figures produced at the University of Alberta, and at the School of Agriculture at Olds, it costs approximately from 8½c to 9c per hundred to produce hogs and deliver them at your market point. Allowing for freight and handling charges of another 50c per hundred, this means that hogs must bring at least from 9 to 9½c on the market to be profitable for the farmer. With this is coupled the fact that at different seasons of the year hogs are more expensive to raise and finish. So that the hogs that sold on the high market, which were fall and winter pigs, necessarily had a higher cost than the average referred to.

\* \* \*

### Average Prices on Four Markets

Last year was one of a heavy hog production and prices ranged low all over this Continent as well as the world.

Below is a list of the average weekly prices, per hundred, for hogs; on four markets of this Continent, Winnipeg and Chicago being used as the major markets of the two countries:

Edmonton.....	\$9.82 5-8	per cwt.
Calgary.....	\$9.78 3-4	per cwt.
Winnipeg.....	\$9.67 9-16	per cwt.
Chicago.....	\$9.30	per cwt.
Calgary Winnipeg Chicago		
Edmonton over.....	3.7-8c	15.1-16c 52.5-8c
Calgary over.....	11.3-16	48.3-8c

## Progress Made by Pools

Below is a comparative statement showing the progress that the Pool Agencies at Calgary and Edmonton have made this year, as compared with January of last year, our first month in business. While these comparisons will vary and can not be taken as an absolutely true indication, in the main they show the progress made. A 3 per cent increase in Edmonton and a 15 per cent increase in Calgary is a healthy increase. Both offices should show a 50 per cent increase, the objective to which we must work.

	January Edmonton 1929	January Edmonton 1928
Total cars at yards...	382 cars	337 cars
A.C.L.P.....	157 cars 41%	129 cars 38.3%
Nearest Competitor...	130 cars 34%	104 cars 30.9%
	Calgary 1929	Calgary 1928
Total cars at yards...	457 cars	432 cars
A.C.L.P.*.....	246 cars 53.8%	165 cars 38.2%
Nearest Competitor...	72 cars 15.9%	86 cars 19.9%

\*Including direct shipment.

## Cattle Prices

Cattle prices are very disheartening to the feeder, especially the farmer, those that put their cattle into the feed lot during the high prices last fall. The American market, through its high prices, claimed many Canadian cattle during the late summer and early fall, but when the American prices slumped, our prices followed them.

At present the American farm papers are full of increased tariff for cattle and hogs. The American farmer is demanding that the present tariff be at least doubled and the present tariff is working a hardship on Canadian farmers. It is problematical to say what the effect of an increased American tariff will do to cattle prices in Canada, but I think we can rest

## Why Isn't He Buying?

It might be a pertinent question to ask all farmers who are friends of the drovers, and prefer selling their cattle to the drovers.—Why isn't the drover buying cattle at the present time?

assured that it will do us no good, even if the degree of harm done can not be estimated accurately.

Both big packing concerns in Alberta have large numbers of cattle in their feed lots which they put in at high prices last fall, and there is a very evident effort on their part to get out from under their own cattle before they take any cattle off the hands of the farmers. A great many Canadian cattle feeders will watch the American Congress with interest while it is making its next tariff laws.

The effect on hogs of an American tariff will be of no advantage to us but the disadvantages will not be so effective, in as much as the American market has not been available for Canadian hogs for practically a year.

## SECURE SEED OATS EARLY

Farmers throughout the Province are again being advised by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to make necessary provisions for the supply of seed oats which will be required for their 1929 crop. The germinating quality of oats in a number of districts has been found to be somewhat seriously affected by frost and in some cases this grain has been rendered quite unfit for seeding purposes. It is pointed out, however, that quantities of good seed oats are available, particularly in Peace River country, and arrangements are being made by many of the elevator companies to meet the requirements of farmers whose oats are unsuitable. Information as to the sources of supply of good seed may be secured from the office of Field Crops Commissioner W. J. Stephen.

## OIL PRODUCTION

Deliveries of oil from wells in the Turner Valley Field to local refineries during the month of January totalled 38,501 barrels as compared with 47,505 barrels in December 1928, the reduction being largely attributed to the freezing of Okalta No. 1 well and the decrease in its production from some 11,000 barrels in December to 2,617 barrels in January. Production continues steadily from Foyalite No. 4 well which yielded 17,310 barrels, or a daily average of 558 barrels during the month, thus maintaining its distinction as the greatest single producer of petroleum in the Dominion.

## SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

That Alberta Provincial Savings Certificates are recognized as a sound investment is indicated by the fact that sales during 1928 reached a total of \$815,960 over and above all withdrawals. The net purchases during the year were more than double those of 1927. A report for the year by the Treasury Department places the total amount of outstanding savings certificates at \$11,264,946.

Judge: Do you wish to challenge any of the jurors?

Defendant: Well, I think I can lick that little guy on the end.



## PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION, Etc.

(Continued from page 7)

years since the curriculum came into force, only about 75 per cent of the students have succeeded in passing the annual examinations, "thus necessitating at least five years to complete the regular four year course." He contended that the course was too difficult for the students to master it in the time given. Many students were putting in ten hours per day in the attempt to do so. Either the course should be lengthened or the curriculum reduced.

H. McKenzie supported the resolution, which was opposed strongly by Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser.

"Don't reduce the high school course, but increase the time which the pupils can spend in the public school," was Mrs. Fraser's advice. She said that the student on entering high school found that he or she had to learn subjects there which he should have been taught in the public school.

Mr. Layton, of Lockhart Local, opposed the resolution, while Mr. McCune, of Irricana, contended that the present course was so difficult as to discourage the pupils. If it were not so hard they would make better progress, because they would not be subject to such discouragement.

"Ninety per cent of the high school pupils who fail do so because the children are advanced through pressure brought on the teacher by parents, to advance their pupils ahead of their merits in the public school," remarked another delegate.

A resolution asking the Department of Education to obliterate the clause in the School Act providing for twenty days sick pay during any year for a teacher was lost. The chairman pointed out that a teacher was required to present a doctor's certificate before collecting sick pay.

## Ministers and Debates

The delegates also rejected a resolution to the effect that Cabinet Ministers "should always abstain from taking a stand on the U.F.A. Convention platform for or against any question under debate."

This resolution was opposed by Mr. Aitken, who pointed out that it would be absurd to ask Ministers to come to the Convention to give information, if they were to be told that they must not express any opinions, while Carl Axelsson remarked that the sooner Ministers were seen taking a stand on all questions and taking it boldly, the sooner would the movement know where it stood.

## THURSDAY'S SESSIONS

By a substantial majority, a resolution was adopted at the opening of Thursday's sessions, asking that "danger zones be made on main highways both gravelled and surfaced entering a quarter mile radius of schools, and signs be erected at each entrance: 'Danger, School, Speed Limit 15 Miles per Hour,' also that within a half mile radius of said schools other signs be prohibited."

A resolution urging the Provincial Government to "spend equal amounts on highways and market roads" was defeated, after some discussion, in the course of which the Minister of Public Works, O. L. McPherson, explained the policy followed by the Department.

The Convention asked that the grant for bridges in municipalities where the need exists be greatly increased.

Provision in the Land Act for the registration of line fences, at a nominal fee, was asked in a resolution adopted by the Convention, after a provision that the registration should be in "the office of the

# MALTING BARLEY

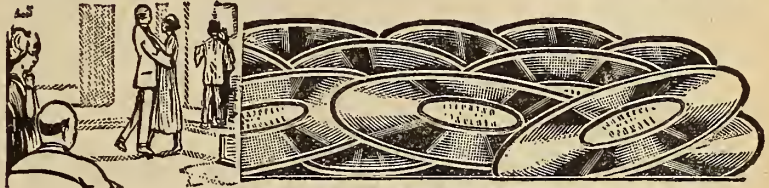
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- 2398 Ramona.
- Valley of Memory.
- 2407 Girl of My Dreams.
- Dear Old Pal.
- 4130 Blue Ridge Mountain Home.
- Lane of Dreams.
- 4174 Casey Jones.
- Waltz Me Around Again, Willie.
- 4183 Just Tell Them You Saw Me.
- Curse of An Aching Heart.
- 2392 Laugh, Clown, Laugh.
- I Wanna Sail Away.
- 4131 Wreck of the Old 97.
- Wreck of the Titanic.
- 4135 Rovin' Gambler.
- Little Log Cabin in Lane.
- 4381 Ford Has Made a Lady Out of Lizzie.
- Clancy's Wooden Wedding.
- 4142 Silver Threads Among the Gold.
- In a Garden Rare.
- 4118 May I Sleep in Your Barn Tonight.
- When I Saw Sweet Nellie Home.
- 4117 Where River Shannon Flows.
- Rose From Ireland.
- 4171 Red Wing.
- Waters of Minnetonka.
- 4132 Boy's Best Friend is His Mother.
- Sweeter Than Sweetheart.

## POPULAR DANCES

- 1502 Mary Ann.
- Blue Hawaiian Moon.
- 1433 Among My Souvenirs.
- Some Day You'll Remember.
- 1463 My Blue Heaven.
- Found Best Gal of All.
- 1497 After My Laughter Came Tears.
- Carry Me Back to Connemara.

## COMEDY

- 4002 Flanagan's Second Hand Car.
- Hy and Si and the Line Fence.
- 4004 Flanagan in Restaurant.
- Flanagan's Married Life.

## POPULAR SONGS—Continued

- 2323 Get Away Old Man, Get Away.
- Well I Swan.
- 4033 Sleep, Baby, Sleep (Yodel).
- Roll on Silvery Moon (Yodel).
- 4122 When I'm Gone You'll Soon Forget.
- Dear Father Come Home.
- 4127 Tell Mother I'll Be There.
- Ben Bolt.
- 4123 Where Is My Wandering Boy.
- Juanita.
- 4151 After the Ball was Over.
- Do They Ever Think of Me.
- 4167 Preacher and the Bear.
- Sting of Bumble Bee.

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|---------|----------|---|
| 1 ----- | 6 -----  | Write three substitutes below to be shipped only if other records are out of stock. |
| 2 ----- | 7 -----  |   |
| 3 ----- | 8 -----  |   |
| 4 ----- | 9 -----  |   |
| 5 ----- | 10 ----- |   |
- (Write clearly) (Write clearly)

IMPORTANT ☐ Place cross mark in square at left if you wish three 10-cent packages of steel needles (100 needles in a package) included in your order.



Name -----

Address -----  
(Write Clearly)

Province -----

## SACRED SONGS

- 4075 Church in Wildwood.
- Voice of Chimes.
- 4046 Nearer My God to Thee.
- Lord is My Shepherd.
- 4057 Jesus Lover of My Soul.
- Safe in Arms of Jesus

## INSTRUMENTAL

- 4217 Irish Washerwoman.
- Mrs. McLeod's Reel.
- 4016 Irish Jigs & Reels—1.
- Irish Jigs & Reels—2.
- 4163 Barcarolle Waltz.
- Black Hawk Waltz.
- 4162 Blue Danube Waltz.
- Skaters Waltz.
- 4063 Arkansas Traveller.
- Turkey in the Straw.
- 4136 Humoresque.
- Spring Song.

## HAWAIIAN

- 4039 Pua Carnation.
- Hilo March.
- 4007 Aloha Oe.
- Kamehameha March.
- 4009 Palakiko Blues.
- One, Two, Three, Four.
- 4113 Kilima Waltz.
- Honolulu March.



municipality" had been eliminated. Mr. Macklin, supporting the amended resolution, said that the present law was cumbersome, and that in the event of its violation it was difficult to collect from an offending party.

#### Destruction of Weeds

A resolution asking that "municipalities undertake the destruction of weeds on all roads, excepting Provincial highways, charging the cost of the work to the general account of the district," was referred to the Rural Municipalities Association and the Advisory Weed Board. The discussion on this subject showed that the delegates are fully aware of the very serious nature of the weed problem in the Province, and the need for coping with it in an efficient manner. Mr. Scholefeld pointed out that the Noxious Weeds Act provides that owners of land are responsible for destruction of weeds on roads adjoining their property. Mr. Ewing gave an account of the success which has been met with by the use of chemicals for weed destruction.

On Thursday afternoon, after the debate on the resolution which, as amended, called for the removal of the present Board of Grain Commissioners, the Convention resumed consideration of resolutions dealing with weed problems. A resolution was adopted asking the Provincial Government to inaugurate a system of weed control on all irrigation earthworks and railway rights of way, "(1) by weeding as laid down under the Noxious Weeds Act; or (2) sterilization of the ground by chemicals." The Federal Government was also asked to make it a punishable offense for "anyone to sell seed containing noxious weeds without first setting out the kinds of weed seeds contained therein."

The Convention went on record as being "desirous of giving full co-operation to the Government in connection with the total eradication of the Perennial Sow Thistle." The Dominion and Provincial Governments were requested to prevent the introduction of noxious weeds, sow thistle in particular, through the medium of settlers' effects and empty box cars, "by applying inspection to point of lading as well as destination."

#### Trapping Season for Muskrats

The following amended resolution was adopted by the Convention, and was based on a resolution submitted by the Pembina Provincial Constituency Association:

Whereas the season for trapping muskrats has been from March 1st to April 30th, and

Whereas, it is desirable to prevent depletion of the supply;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the season be shortened by one month, starting at 12 o'clock noon on April 1st, and ending April 30th; and

That the Provincial Government be recommended to make a thorough inquiry into clauses of the Game Act respecting the trapping of muskrats with a view to general improvement of the same.

And be it further resolved, that we ask the Provincial Government to give a more rigid supervision in respect to the itinerant fur buyers.

#### Bounty on Crows and Magpies

Provision for a bounty on crows and magpies, to be Province-wide, was sought in a resolution adopted on motion of Harvey Hanson. The resolution pointed out that these birds do serious damage by destroying partridges and other game and song bird's nests. A proposal that

a bounty be paid on the eggs of these objectionable birds, contained in the original resolution, was deleted.

A resolution concerning the use of the Youngstown School of Agriculture as an educational institution along certain specified lines was found to contain an error, and was laid on the table pending the correct wording being ascertained.

#### Hail Insurance

A. H. Tovell, Manager of the Municipal Hail Insurance Board, addressed the Convention on Thursday, giving a detailed account of the record of the past year, and pointing out that in view of Alberta's heavy losses from hail, "if there is any place where it is impossible to be safe and NOT to insure, it is in this Province." The rates of the private companies, Mr. Tovell said, were going to be high, because of experience during recent years, and the farmers had the choice of paying the companies' rates or using their own Municipal system. "I will guarantee that over a term of years," he said, "whether the losses be abnormal or normal, we are bound to save you money." The Board had no interest in making profits, their sole aim being to give insurance at cost.

In reference to unorganized territory, Mr. Tovell pointed out that there was at present no way of applying the municipal system, because no one was responsible for taxes for this purpose. The best way

to bring unorganized districts under the act was to organize them. In the past these areas on the whole had been singularly free from hail.

#### Hail Board Elections

The Convention adopted the following resolution, based on a resolution submitted by Gleichen Provincial C. A.—amended on motion of Mr. Fearnough:

Whereas the present method of appointing delegates to the Municipal Hail Insurance Convention does not at all times meet the principles of representation, and

Whereas, there are cases on record where the delegates have been agents of old line companies and antagonistic toward Municipal Hail Insurance,

Therefore, be it resolved, that all delegates to the Annual Hail Insurance Convention shall be men who have been insured for at least one year, and that no municipal secretary shall be a delegate.

The original resolution called for a postcard ballot, but Mr. Tovell pointed out in answer to a question that this method would be very expensive,—from \$300 to \$500 would be the total cost. He suggested that election at the annual meetings of the municipalities would be a better method. The financial statement of the Board would be in their hands, at such times, for their consideration.

A proposal to extend the hail insurance period to cover a longer grain season was rejected.

#### Flat Rate for Province Rejected

A resolution from Cayley U.F.A. Local, proposing a "compulsory hail tax on all the land suitable for the growing of grain east of the Fifth Meridian, the rate not to exceed 3 cents per acre," occasioned a keen debate, and was lost by a large majority.

Mr. Wingate, who moved the resolution, contended that if taxation for hail were made compulsory, the rate could be so low that it "would not hurt anyone." It was opposed by Mr. Egger. Carl Axelson, who said he had no objection to the principle, seized the occasion to remark that the mover of the resolution had been on the other side of the fence on the previous day, definitely opposing a suggestion to finance the rural schools by a uniform levy. This seemed inconsistent. Mr. Wingate on a point of privilege, protested against Mr. Axelson's remarks, stating that in action taken in the Convention he was carrying out the instructions of his Local.

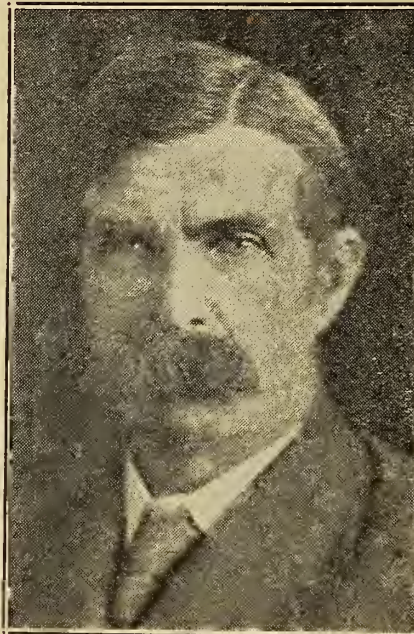
Gus Roose: "Some parts of Alberta are more subject to drought and frost than others. If this proposal were adopted farmers in these districts would have to help to protect other districts from hail losses, while they would get no assistance when their grain was frosted or failed from lack of rain."

#### The Entertainment Program

At the opening of the evening business session, following an enjoyable entertainment program such as had been given on this and preceding evenings before commencement of the regular proceedings, a hearty vote of thanks to D. MacLachlan, chairman of the entertainment committee, for the excellent work which he had done in this connection was carried unanimously.

Addresses were given during the course of the evening by H. L. Seymour, Town Planning Commissioner for Alberta, on

#### U.F.A. PIONEER HONORED



F. C. Clare, one of the pioneers of the farmers' movement in Alberta and a foundation member of the U.F.A., was the guest of honor when members of the East Edmonton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association gathered for lunch at the Corona Hotel on Wednesday of Convention week. C. Burnell, president, spoke briefly, referring to Mr. Clare's long service as secretary both of his Local and the Federal Association. On behalf of the members, he then presented Mr. Clare with a barometer bearing the following inscription: "F. C. Clare, from E. Edmonton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Association, in appreciation of services rendered during last twenty-four years. New Year 1929."



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22 x 36  
28 x 46  
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The Carter Disc ReCleaner is built on the same principle as the Carter Disc Separator that has proved so successful in mills and elevators where it is almost universally used.

It will effectively remove oats, wild oats, and small seeds from wheat, durum, rye, etc. It ends the loss from dockage. It is all done in one operation. It cleans as fast as the grain is thresh-

ed. The grain is delivered free from dockage, clean, bright, and marketable at best prices.

This ReCleaner will produce a new profit for farmers and threshermen, first, by reclaiming the dockage and making it available for farm feed; secondly, by raising the grade of the grain so that a better price is secured.

This added feature on the Nichols & Shepard 28x46 again makes it more than ever the *Finest, Fastest, Cleanest* Thresher. In addition to offering the greatest machinery ever devised for getting the grain from the straw, Nichols & Shepard now offer the greatest machinery ever devised for cleaning it. If you are buying a threshing machine—you want it. Write today for complete information and descriptive folder.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ R. R. \_\_\_\_\_

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I have \_\_\_\_\_ acres of grain. My tractor is a \_\_\_\_\_ H.P. \_\_\_\_\_

If you have a thresher  
state size and make \_\_\_\_\_

**The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line**



the preservation of beauty spots and the improvement and beautifying of farm homes; by N. A. Larsen, Manager of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool, on co-operative marketing of dairy products, and by Dr. M. G. Thompson, Western Organizing Secretary of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, on matters pertaining to health in rural centres, and the establishment of clinics.

The results of the election of Directors of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. were then announced and the elections endorsed by the Convention.

Mr. Garland and Mr. Critchlow occupied the chair during the evening.

A motion to consider the resolution re the Youngstown school of agriculture, tabled earlier in the day owing to an error in printing, was lost.

### FRIDAY'S SESSIONS

On recommendation made by A. F. Aitken in behalf of the order of business committee, the committee was authorized at the opening of Friday's proceedings to bring in the resolutions which they considered the most important in each of the various groups of subjects. This action was taken owing to the large volume of business remaining to be dealt with.

#### Threshers' Licenses

The Convention asked that threshers' licenses be issued by local justices of peace, members of the Provincial police or municipal secretaries, because, to quote the resolution, "the Alberta Provincial Police and Weed Inspectors are unable to carry out their duties in regard to threshers' licenses and notices due to the fact that there is considerable delay in the issuing of licenses by the Provincial Government." In discussion of this matter, Mr. Scholefield stated that the difficulties last season had been due to the fact that the Department concerned was understaffed.

#### Increase in Gasoline Tax

Increase of the gasoline tax from 3 to 5 cents per gallon, "provided a satisfactory plan can be brought into operation of exempting gasoline for tractor purposes," was recommended by the Convention, an amendment to the effect that the provision concerning tractors be eliminated, being voted down.

Supporting the resolution, Mr. Roose said that the only way to obtain adequate compensation for the wear and tear of roads due to the use of heavy motor trucks was to increase this tax. A rebate to the users of tractors had been found workable in other places, and would be fair.

Mr. Moyer of Energetic Local was opposed to "taxing things which enter into the enjoyment of life," and declared in a well-delivered speech that the time had come when unearned income should be taxed. Building of good roads was a public responsibility like education. He thought the existing gasoline tax should be removed.

Norman Priestley favored the increase while John Egger, in reply to Mr. Moyer's argument, said that unless a tax on gasoline were imposed to obtain revenue, the tourists who used the many miles of highways "built out of our money" would get this service from the people of the Province for nothing. He was against raising money for road purposes by way of large loans. The best policy was "pay as you go."

"It is commonsense that those who use the roads should pay for them,"

### Machinery Agencies

Readers who contemplate taking an agency for any except well-known machinery firms are advised to secure full information before paying any deposits. Several members of the U.F.A. who made investigations recently regarding the standing of an Alberta firm report that they are not at all satisfied with the information obtained.

said Col. Robinson. He favored the rebate. The use of gasoline on the farm for production purposes was increasing.

Mr. Steckle opposed the provision for a rebate, as this seemed to be asking for a special privilege, which the farmers did not want.

#### Supplementary Revenue Tax

A resolution asking that the supplementary revenue tax be not repealed and that towns and village collect their share of the general revenue on the same basis was adopted by a good majority, after a provision of the original resolution from Warner Provincial C.A., to the effect that the tax "be increased," had been eliminated on motion of Mr. Priestley.

Mr. Steckle pointed out that the tax was fair to everybody, the speculator being called upon to pay his share of the taxes like everybody else. The speculator would be able to escape a tax on improvements, such as had been suggested by certain interests as a substitute for the supplementary revenue tax.

Mr. Moyer said that the C.P.R. in the village from which he came controlled one-third of the land but only paid a very minor part of the taxes.

R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, dealt with a number of the points raised, and in reference to the matter raised by Mr. Moyer, said that urban municipalities and not the C.P.R. had made the recommendations re the taxes. He described some of the difficulties experienced by the Equalization Board, and said the straight land basis was satisfactory for rural and certain classes of urban areas, but not to all urban centres of the Province. It would be necessary to depart in such cases somewhat from the basis of exclusive land valuation. Recommendations had been made by the urban municipalities.

Of course the Convention could discuss anything, but if 99 per cent of the urban people were satisfied with the present situation this was to be considered. He questioned whether the U.F.A. Convention was the proper place to discuss matters that affected towns and villages.

At this point Mr. Garland, who was in the chair, declared that a point of order suggesting any limitation of the rights of the U.F.A. Convention to express its views upon any subject was not well taken.

Mr. Reid said he did not raise the matter as a point of order, and further had declared that the U.F.A. Convention could discuss any matter whatsoever.

#### Reject Poll Tax Idea

The Convention rejected by a very large majority a resolution asking that power be given to municipal districts to levy and collect a poll tax of \$6 per head on all non-taxpaying residents, such tax to form part of the general revenue of the municipality.

One of the delegates remarked that this would be a violation of the principle of "no taxation without representation,"

while Mr. Reid pointed out that the proposed tax would be most difficult to collect, and it would be impossible to make collection sure. Apparent justice of such a tax was offset in some degree by this difficulty.

Carl Axelson stated that many of the persons who would be subject to such a tax were transients, who might live in several different municipalities during the course of a year, and be called upon to pay the tax several times. To this a delegate replied that a receipt might be given by the municipality first obtaining the tax, which would exempt from further payment.

Mr. Snow: "We have been confronted recently by some of the iniquities of our present immigration system. Let us not add to the difficulties of these honest workmen who have been misled."

#### Penalties on Arrears of Taxes

A proposal of the U.F.A. Central Board to amend the Municipal Act to provide "that the penalties on arrears of taxes be not applied until February 11th," was defeated after considerable discussion. J. K. Sutherland, who moved the resolution in behalf of the Board, said that the change would ease the situation especially in late seasons. Threshing expenses must be paid. Why impose the additional pressure on Wheat Pool facilities which would be caused by the necessity of marketing early to meet the taxes?

A delegate said that if the penalty on arrears were postponed, municipalities would have to increase taxation to meet the interest bill on income not received.

An amendment to the effect that the words "first penalty" be substituted for "penalties" in the resolution was defeated prior to the rejection of the resolution.

"We can't devise any scheme to make it easier for people to pay their taxes," declared Mr. Steckle. "Instead we have got to get our taxes as soon as we can, and the man who pays early will be better off in the long run."

Mr. Reid emphasized the point that if taxes were not paid, interest must be paid by the public authority on the arrears. The more the date was put off, the greater would be the tendency to postpone payment, even by those who could pay quite easily.

Henry Young, in regard to the last point raised, said that in equity everyone had the right to retain his money in such cases until the time when it must be paid. Municipalities could borrow at 6 per cent, whereas the man who was in a difficult position had to pay 2 per cent for two months.

#### Public Ownership of Power

On Friday afternoon, following the morning discussion in the subject of electrical power which resulted in a unanimous and enthusiastic vote urging the Alberta Government to take "certain and determined action" to ensure the development of our resources in power as a Provincially-owned utility, two other resolutions concerning electrical energy were adopted. By way of further emphasis of the decision of the morning session, of which a detailed account has been given in a previous issue of this paper, the Convention unanimously adopted the following resolution from Camrose Federal C. A., on motion of H. McKenzie:

As considerable commotion is at present being created by the efforts of private enterprise in the development of light and power in Alberta;

Therefore be it resolved, that our



Federal members be instructed to make every effort possible to conserve all water and mineral power rights to be developed in the interests of the people;

Further, that private companies now holding development privileges should at any time be prepared to return such privileges to the Government when such Government is prepared to develop them.

The following Board resolution, moved by Mr. Scholefield, was also adopted:

Whereas, electric power is now obtained from the air by the use of windmills or what is known as air electric; and

Whereas, these windmills are now used by the U.S. Government to light the air mail pilots and are a success;

Therefore be it resolved, that we ask the Provincial Government to install one of these plants at one of the schools of agriculture or other suitable place, and data obtained to be made public to the rural people of the Province.

#### Long Term Loans

A resolution asking the Dominion Government to bring the Long Term Farm Loans Act into operation immediately was adopted, on motion of Guy Johnson, who pointed out that the chairman of the Federal Board to supervise the operation of the act had just been appointed, but that an expression of the Convention's desire for speedy action in bringing the scheme into practical operation would be of value.

#### Intermediate Credit

H. E. Spencer, M.P., moved the adoption of a resolution from the Bow Valley Provincial C.A., requesting the establishment of facilities for intermediate credits for agriculture at the earliest possible date. The resolution was adopted.

In the course of discussion, Mr. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, gave a brief outline of the work of co-operative credit societies organized under the Co-operative Credit Act of Alberta. These societies had given credit to farmers who had long passed the stage at which they could get credit elsewhere, and worked their financial rehabilitation. There were localities where the spirit of the people had been completely changed as a result of the operation of the act. If an elastic scheme could be devised, it might be possible to take care of a certain amount of intermediate credit through these societies. It might be well to see whether the facilities provided in this way, and those provided under the Long Term Loans Act might not, so to speak, be brought together, so that all credit needs could be met. A good deal of intermediate credit was provided by the co-operative credit societies already.

Mr. Spencer said he had wondered why the Co-operative Credits Act had not been taken advantage of more fully. As there was gilt edged security behind it, the Provincial scheme was in a position, he felt, to provide money at lower rates of interest than were otherwise obtainable.

#### Moisture Content of Grain

The Convention urged the Executive of the U.F.A. to "enlist the support of the other farmer organizations of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in securing the right of appeal in respect to the moisture content of wheat." The continuance "by the U.F.A. Central Board and Wheat Pool officials of the fight now being waged by farmer organiza-

tions against the injustices of the grain grading system now in vogue," was favored in another resolution.

#### Mixing of Grades

A resolution "that we go on record as being opposed to the mixing of grades" was lost after discussion.

J. A. Johansen said that the grower was paid through the Wheat Pool every cent that his wheat was worth, and that it was only through the Pool that he could get all it was worth. The non-pooler would be "skinned" on grades whether he liked it or not, and when he got dissatisfied he'd join the Pool.

Henry Young also opposed the resolution, while one of the delegates thought it desirable to make this protest; cars had arrived at terminals with the seals broken.

The Convention also rejected a resolution urging amendment of the Canada Grain Act to provide that no one be allowed to order a car to be placed at any elevator "until such time as the grain to be transported in such car is actually in the elevator," and containing certain other provisions. Mr. Johansen cited reasons why in his opinion the resolution, in view of the establishment of the Pool elevator system, would be playing right into the hands of the grain trade.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. McMillan of Clyde was carried:

Whereas, the present grain sample boxes used in elevators do not protect the farmer against a dishonest elevator agent, as grain can easily be added to or taken from the boxes at present in use.

Be it resolved that all elevators be compelled to instal sample boxes which cannot be tampered with.

(To be continued)

## Correspondence

### "AXELSONIAN ERRORS"

Editor, *The U.F.A.*;

In your issue of Jan. 15th, Mr. Axelson is quite wrong when he labels me a Marxist. He is also wrong, as many have been before him, in accepting a mere threadbare generalization as a fundamental truth. He is wrong again in supposing that I subscribe to the erroneous platitude: "useful work is the source of all wealth," for this last ignores the existence of all the useful products of unassisted Nature—all those gifts which, even before the appearance of man, were so abundantly showered upon this earth. In relation to Nature's great contributions to that which we now call wealth, work is of but secondary importance. A moment of inspiration caught by an inventor's brain has often been the source from which has come the opportunity for a great deal of useful and profitable work. How then can it be truthfully said that "work is the SOURCE of ALL wealth?"

To render this more clear it may, perhaps, be necessary to state that the term "source" is synonymically related to the terms germ, embryo, seed, origin and beginning. Work, then, cannot be called the source of anything, for work is dependent upon that which is worked with, or upon; on the material provided by nature upon which man thinks it desirable to expend his effort.

Land is the basic source of all agricultural wealth, not the labor expended upon the land. It is true that pioneers have in the past invested labor in land upon which for years they labored hard for a meagre and precarious living, but

## Small Outlay--- Good Results

After carrying an ad in *The U.F.A.* Classified Section for a few issues, The Fernie Timber Co. wrote, under date of January 14th, 1929:

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*The U.F.A.*

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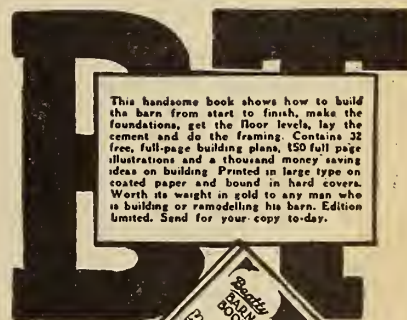
# KILL THOSE WEEDS!

Do not wait till weeds have your crops in their strangling clutches. Learn how to stamp them out in their early stages with

# ATLACIDE

The famous ATLAS Non-poisonous weed killer in powder form. Sure death to Canada Thistle and Sow Thistle. Do not wait till growing time, but get the facts now. Write direct to

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352  
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# BARN

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—BY—

### Government Cleaning and Grading Plant Edmonton, Alberta

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Guaranteed Germination, highest quality, superior in purity. Quantities limited; purchases should be made promptly. Following prices, F.O.B. Plant, sacks included.

#### Prices for Oats:

1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd Generation
No. 1.....\$2.50	No. 1.....\$1.75	No. 1.....\$1.40
No. 2.....2.00	No. 2.....1.60	No. 2.....1.25
No. 3.....1.50	No. 3.....1.20	No. 3.....1.00

#### Price for Wheat:

1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd Generation
No. 1.....Sold Out	No. 1.....\$2.60	No. 1.....\$2.20
No. 2.....Sold Out	No. 2.....2.40	No. 2.....2.00
No. 3.....Sold Out	No. 3.....2.00	No. 3.....1.75

Above prices subject to 5 per cent discount for carload lots. Seed Grain tariff applies.

For Particulars apply to:

W. J. STEPHEN, Field Crops Commissioner,  
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Edmonton, Alta.

#### SEED AND FEED

**NOTICE: SECTION 10 OF THE SEEDS ACT** forbids advertising of seed grain at a stated price unless the grade name is given in the advertisement. Grade can be secured by sending samples to the Dominion Seed Branch, Calgary; 3 samples will be graded free of charge for one grower, each year.

**CHOICE TIMOTHY SEED GROWN FROM REGISTERED SEED**, 10c a lb. J. V. Lewellen, Carstairs.

**THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS WHEAT**, eligible for registration, Government germination test, 94 per cent. Price, \$1.95, cleaned. L. W. Robinson, Veteran

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE.—FIELD INSPECTED** reg. No. 3 third generation, \$1.35 bushel, carlots, f.o.b. Wardlaw. Also reg. No. 2 third generation, sacked and sealed, \$1.75 bushel. Also Victory oats, reg. No. 1, third generation, 95 per cent germination, \$1.00 bushel, sacked and sealed. J. R. Hannaford, Howie, Alberta.

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**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED**, 7c per lb., f.o.b. Fleet, bags extra. Sample on request. P. English, Fleet.

it was the desire for land that induced the work, not the desire for work for work's sake. And eventually, in most cases, this secondary thing work imposed on the primary thing land so changed economic conditions that the pioneer found himself, notwithstanding Mr. Axelsson's peculiar notions, possessed of capital in the form of land, and this he could, and very often did, exchange for the easeful capitalistic gold.

I hope the foregoing will absolve me from the charge of Marxian leanings. I also hope that it will give Mr. Axelsson something on which he may earnestly and SILENTLY ponder.

Yours sincerely, J. H. HODSON.  
Nanipanton Farm, Wetaskiwin.

#### STORAGE ON FARMS

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In your issue of January 2nd I read with interest a letter from B. C. Lees, and I must say that I think his idea of an advance on wheat held in granaries on the farm would under some circumstances be very good, particularly in localities where cars are hard to get in the fall.

I would also like to suggest that the money that is now being spent to get immigrants to come to Canada be spent to get capital to come and develop some of our natural resources. Then people will come to work without much urging.

WM. C. CRAWLEY.

Drumheller, Alta.

(Other letters unavoidably held over.—Ed.)

**MARQUIS WHEAT, CERTIFIED No. E16831.**—Field inspected. Eligible for registration, second generation, grown on breaking, cleaned. Germination test 96. Price, \$1.50, sacks extra. Thoe, Noble, Daysland, Alta.

**IF YOU WANT HARDY, DEPENDABLE NURSERY** stock for spring planting, I can supply it. Send for price list to John Glambek, Milo, Alberta.

**TRELLE'S MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN FROM** registered seed. Government germination test 94 per cent. Price and particulars. Car lots. Arthur Gosling, Dalemead.

**GARNET SEED WHEAT, No. 2 NORTHERN**, germination 96 per cent 6 days, \$1.25, machine run; cleaned, \$1.50 bus. L. A. Phillips, Carseland.

**FOR SALE—FIRST GENERATION MARQUIS** wheat, germination 96 per cent; weight per bushel 65 lbs.; grade 3 (only on account of bran frost), \$4.25 bushel. Have also car lot lower generation. P. J. Rock, Morrin.

**PRICES WANTED ON CARLOAD SEED OATS** cleaned or uncleaned. Send sample. Tees Local 565, G. H. Meadows, Secretary, Tees.

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**WANTED—TWO PRODUCING SECTIONS WHEAT** land within six miles elevators, in Bow Valley. R. E. Dept., 125A 6th Ave. W., Calgary.

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**PUREBRED YORKSHIRES, PRICE 25 DOLLARS,** papers extra. A. Josephs, Hardisty, Alta.

**FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS. FRANK** Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

**FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE** Sows. Bred to farrow end of April. Their second farrowing. Experimental Farm strain. Including papers, \$35.00 each. Apply D. M. Drinnan, Sr., Bulwark.

## POULTRY

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels, \$2.00 each; Mammoth Bronze Turkey Toms from imported stock, \$8.00 and \$10.00 each. J. V. Lewellen, Carstairs.

**S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS AND LIGHT SUSSEX** from imported stock. Buy your hatching eggs, chicks, pullets and mature stock from the firm that has proved its efficiency in all parts of the Prairie Provinces. Our birds have been bred to lay for generations. Reports of egg production show as high as \$2 per cent this winter. All eggs incubated are from our own stock and from hens, not pullets, and are mated to high pedigree R.O.P. males. Write for 1929 catalogue. Burnside Poultry Farm, Hammond, B.C.

**PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** \$2 each. George Rice, Carstairs, Alta.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EXHIBITION, FROM** good laying strain, \$3 and \$5. H. Pickering, Sylvan Lake, Alta.

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**PUREBRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS.—** Winter egg strain, \$2.50 each. Mrs. W. Huyck, Strome, Alta.

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS—FROM TRAP-** nested and R.O.P. stock. Our own good laying strain, \$5.00 each. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alta.

**FOR SALE—PEARL GUINEA, \$1.25 EACH.—** Mrs. E. V. Gray, Route, 3, Tofield.

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**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, 20 LBS.,** \$7.00. Geo. McClure, Ohaton.

**SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, OVER** twenty lbs. each, \$3.00. Mrs. C. Serviss, Bulwark, Alta.

**SELLING BRONZE TURKEYS: TOMS, \$8.00;** hens, \$5.00. Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. W. G. Gunn, Irma, Alta.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—GOVERN-** ment approved, laying stock, heavy, vigorous, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. Mrs. C. Baptist, Tofield, Alberta.

**PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS: TOMS, \$7.00** each. S. Redmond, Edgerton, Alta.

**BABY CHICKS FROM BEST FLOCKS IN ALBERTA.** Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. Bred to lay. Calgary hatched. Write for price list. Garbert, 1424 Seventeenth Avenue West, Calgary. W2144.

**PUREBRED BRONZE TOMS, WEIGHT 20 LBS.** and over, \$3.50. Mrs. L. G. Bray, Hairy Hill, Alta.

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, LAYING STRAIN,** Government inspected flock, April hatched, \$3.00; 3 for \$8. Mrs. Addie Lawson, Hardisty, Alta.

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**BABY CHICKS—CANADA'S BRED-TO-LAY 100** per cent Alive Guaranteed. Breeding Certificate sent with chicks from tested, trap-nested Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. 12 month Poultry Course Free. Incubators, Brooders, Free Catalogue. Alex Taylor's Hatchery, 362 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man.

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**S.C. WHITE AND S.C. BLACK LEGHORNS, COCK-** erels, booking orders for baby chicks, hatching eggs, mating list. Wetherall, 3628 13A St. West, Calgary.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM EXCELLENT** laying strain, \$2.50 each. R. Berry, Gadsby, Alberta.

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FROM GOV-** ernment approved stock, flock been winter trap-nested for eight years. \$5.00 each. Mrs. Calles, Onoway, Alberta.

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**3-4 H.P. GAS ENGINE WITH MAGNETO, GUAR-** anteed. \$30.00. Maytag, Calgary.

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**SOUND TAMARACK POSTS, 7 ft., STANDARD** tops, 7c per post. Sound Dry Mixed Wood, 4 ft. length, \$3.00 per cord. Sound Dry Mixed Wood, 1 ft. length, 3.50 per cord. Dry Jack Pine, 4 ft. length, \$3.50 per cord. Dry Jack Pine, 1 ft. length, \$4.00 per cord. Mail us your order. We guarantee satisfaction. The Farmers' Supply Co., Fawcett, Alta.

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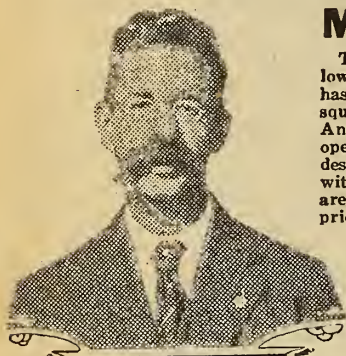
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The Pomona Plan B is a compact, easily heated bungalow, ideal for the extreme cold of Western Canada. Roof has a good slope with no snow traps. Arching off the square hall with coat closet, is a spacious living-room. Another wide arch leads to a large dining-room. Pantry, opening off the kitchen, makes a fine breakfast nook if desired. One bedroom is downstairs; two more bedrooms, with closets, also hall with linen closet and the bathroom, are upstairs. Including verandah, Aladdin's low mill-cost price, freight prepaid, is only

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whether outside walls are finished with extra thick FIVE XXXXX cedar shingles, or with bevelled cedar siding. Or you can have stucco finish if desired. This beautiful bungalow is also available in a larger size, providing five bedrooms. **WRITE FOR FREE FLOOR PLANS.**

Kelso, Sask., July 3, 1928.

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"After giving our Aladdin Home a winter test, I feel compelled to write you that your Aladdin Homes are warm, comfortable, and of sturdy construction; and I find that you live up to your statements in every particular."

"My heating cost was two tons of Western coal and a double box of cordwood. There was no frost in the house at any time; it was always warm and comfortable."

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"Yours truly,  
(Signed) P. D. WOTTON."

## He Writes---

Grandview, Man.,  
Dec. 20, 1928.

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"We have been living in our new Aladdin Home about two months now, and find it very warm and comfortable. We found the lumber and material furnished by you to be the very best, the doors in particular are worthy of special mention. They are beautifully grained."

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"Yours truly,

"(Sgd.) JOHN QUICK."



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Monitor, Alta., Dec. 12, 1928.

"Yours truly,  
"(Sgd.) R. R. CURRIE."

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